United Nations S/2014/152

Security Council

Distr.: General
5 March 2014

Original: English

**Letter dated 4 March 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council**

I have the honour, with reference to the meeting of the Security Council of 3 March 2014, to respectfully draw your attention to the following.

At the meeting, Mr. Vitaly Churkin, Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations, presented a statement, allegedly made by Mr. Viktor Yanukovych, former President of Ukraine, with a request to the leadership of the Russian Federation to use its military forces for the restoration of law and order, peace and stability, as well as for the protection of the population of Ukraine.

In this regard, I have to point out that, in accordance with paragraph 23 of article 85 of the Constitution of Ukraine, the Parliament of Ukraine has exclusive power to approve a decision on the admission of foreign military forces into the territory of Ukraine.

Furthermore, Mr. Viktor Yanukovych is no longer a legitimate President of Ukraine for the following reasons.

Mr. Viktor Yanukovych, at the time of the most severe crisis that our country has ever faced, left the capital of Ukraine for an unknown destination, failing, thus, to exercise his official duties as the head of State. This legal fact has been established by the Parliament of Ukraine by a constitutional majority vote, supported, inter alia, by representatives of the former ruling Party of Regions.

By another decision, the Parliament of Ukraine, pursuant to article 112 of the Constitution of Ukraine, appointed Mr. Oleksandr Turchynov, Chairman of the Parliament of Ukraine, as Acting President of Ukraine. Mr. Oleksandr Turchynov is supposed to fulfil the duties of Acting President of Ukraine until a new President of Ukraine is elected in a nation-wide vote scheduled for 25 May 2014.

Thus, the request of Mr. Viktor Yanukovych addressed to the President of the Russian Federation to use its military forces in Ukraine may not be regarded as an official request of Ukraine.

I should be grateful if you would circulate the present letter as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Yuriy **Sergeyev**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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# Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the region

## I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 2098 (2013), in which the Council requested that I submit a report on the implementation of the commitments under the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the region.[1] The report covers developments since the issuance of my report of 23 December 2013 (S/2013/773) and describes recent peace and security initiatives with regard to eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo and the region. Furthermore, the report discusses progress in the implementation of the Framework, as stipulated in paragraphs 4 and 5 of resolution 2098 (2013).

## II. Recent developments

### A. Political and security developments

2. During the period under review, the security situation in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo has remained volatile and was marked by sporadic attacks by various armed groups. On the political front, there was limited progress in the implementation of the Kampala Declarations, which formally ended the conflict between the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Forces armées de la République démocratique du Congo (FARDC)) and the Mouvement du 23 mars (M23). A positive development was President Kabila's promulgation, on 11 February, of the amnesty law provided for in the Kampala Declarations. The law grants amnesty for acts of insurgency, acts of war, and political offences committed

[1] In this context, the region is defined as covering the signatories to the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework, namely, Angola, Burundi, the Central African Republic, the Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, South Africa, South Sudan, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia, as well as Kenya and the Sudan, which became new members on 31 January 2014. In addition, the following four intergovernmental organizations act as guarantors for the Framework: the African Union, the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region, the Southern African Development Community and the United Nations. For further information, see S/2013/119 and S/2013/131, annex.



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in the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo between 18 February 2006 and 20 December 2013. The two dates refer, respectively, to the promulgation of the Constitution of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the expiry of the Government's ultimatum to armed groups to lay down their arms. Those eligible for amnesty will have to pledge in writing before the Ministry of Justice, within six months of the coming into effect of the law, that they will refrain from recommitting the same offences covered by this amnesty. Any violation of this pledge will automatically disqualify the perpetrator from this and any future amnesties. Consistent with international humanitarian and human rights instruments, the law excludes from amnesty those responsible for crimes of genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and gross violations of human rights. On a separate note, the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) unanimously adopted a new Code of Conduct for political parties and candidates, during its fourth consultative meeting, held on 8 January. The code was signed by the INEC and 233 political parties, as of 10 February.

3. At the regional level, some encouraging developments were observed during the period under review. On 14 and 15 January, the fifth ordinary Summit of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) was held in Luanda under the chairmanship of the President of Angola, José Eduardo dos Santos, who took over from the President of Uganda, Yoweri Museveni. The Summit took stock of the commitments undertaken under the 2006 Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region, as well as the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework. My Special Envoy attended the Summit, together with the Special Representative of the African Union for the Great Lakes Region, Boubacar Diarra, the Special Envoy of the United States of America for the Great Lakes Region, Russ Feingold, and the Senior Coordinator of the European Union for the Great Lakes Region, Koen Vervaeke.

4. President dos Santos outlined the priorities for Angola's two-year chairmanship of ICGLR. At the political level, he pledged to promote dialogue among the countries in the region; encourage the implementation of the Pact on Security, Stability and Development, as well as the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework; and support efforts for peaceful resolution of conflicts in the Central African Republic and South Sudan. On the economic front, he undertook to promote trade and diversification of the region's economy and to fight poverty. With regard to defence and security, President dos Santos stated that Angola would promote joint border management and improve regional cooperation on security issues, including the fight against human trafficking and the illegal exploitation of natural resources.

5. The Summit was preceded by meetings of ICGLR security and political mechanisms, held from 10 to 14 January. They included a meeting of the Chiefs of Intelligence Services; a meeting of the Chiefs of Defence staff; a meeting of the Committee of Defence Ministers; and a meeting of the Regional Inter-ministerial Committee comprised of Ministers of Foreign Affairs and National ICGLR Coordinators. The Ministers of Defence and Ministers of Foreign Affairs discussed progress in the implementation of the Pact on Security, Stability and Development and considered the report of the Expanded Joint Verification Mechanism (EJVM) on recent developments in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo. Furthermore, they reviewed the terms of reference of the EJVM, assessed the conflicts in South Sudan and the Central African Republic, and discussed a possible role for the EJVM in monitoring developments in both countries. In line with the recommendations

made by the Chiefs of Defence Staff at their meeting held in the United Republic of Tanzania on 7 October 2013, the EJVM now comprises 33 members, including representatives of South Africa, the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) and the African Union. As new Chair of ICGLR, Angola will soon appoint a senior military officer to lead the EJVM.

6. The ICGLR Summit concluded with the adoption of a set of recommendations formulated by the political and security mechanisms, which included 42 decisions pertaining to eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Central African Republic, South Sudan, the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework, and the Pact on Security, Stability and Development. Key decisions related to the Framework included: (a) a request to MONUSCO to intensify its operations against the Allied Democratic Forces, the Democratic forces for the Liberation of Rwanda and other armed groups operating in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo; (b) a call on Member States to strengthen the EJVM and the Joint Intelligence Fusion Centre; (c) a pledge by the secretariats of ICGLR and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) to implement the final communiqué of the first joint SADC-ICGLR Summit, held in Pretoria on 4 November 2013; (d) a call on the African Union and its partners to strengthen the International Support Mission in the Central African Republic; (e) a commitment to continue supporting the ongoing mediation in South Sudan by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD); an expression of support to my Special Envoy's efforts to advance the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework, including through the implementation of the Plan of Action endorsed by the Regional Oversight Mechanism on 31 January; and (f) a call on Member States to respect the ICGLR Protocol on non-aggression.

7. Another significant regional development was the meeting in Kigali, on 7 and 8 January, of senior representatives of three member States of the East African Community. The Ministers of Defence and Internal Security of Kenya, Rwanda and Uganda signed and approved relevant documents for the establishment of a Mutual Defence Pact and a Mutual Peace and Security Pact between the three countries.

## B. Humanitarian situation

8. While recent national, regional and international initiatives have helped reduce conflict and violence in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, the humanitarian situation has remained precarious in much of the region. Further information on the humanitarian situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo can be found in my separate report on MONUSCO.

## C. Update on human rights, child protection and sexual and gender-based violence

9. As part of the Framework's focus on protecting and empowering women in the Great Lakes region, the World Bank Group is developing a regional Great Lakes women's health and empowerment project to provide: (a) holistic services for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence; (b) high impact basic health and nutrition services; and (c) research, networking and regional knowledge-sharing.

The project is expected to be approved by June 2014 and will complement existing national and regional programmes.

# III. Implementation of the commitments under the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the region

## A. Commitments of the Democratic Republic of the Congo

10. During the reporting period, the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo made some progress in implementing its national commitments, as detailed in my separate report on MONUSCO. However, nine months after the establishment of the National Oversight Mechanism, this important institution operates with limited material and human resources and has yet to adopt its workplan and rules of procedure. Furthermore, the Consultative Council of the National Oversight Mechanism, which brings together representatives of different sectors, including public institutions and civil society, has yet to hold its first meeting. Nevertheless, the Executive Committee of the National Oversight Mechanism is gradually advancing the benchmarking process, which will form the basis for an action plan and the formulation of priority programmes.

11. On 13 January, the Coordinator of the Executive Committee of the National Oversight Mechanism requested MONUSCO to help organize a workshop to refine benchmarks and indicators for the six national commitments under the Framework. On 23 January, my Deputy Special Representative and Resident Coordinator met with the Coordinator of the National Oversight Mechanism, François Mwamba, to discuss how to co-organize the proposed workshop. Tentatively scheduled for late February, the workshop seeks to promote an inclusive process and lay the groundwork for a deeper partnership between the National Oversight Mechanism and various stakeholders, including the donor community, known in Kinshasa as the Groupe de Coordination des Partenaires.

12. Meanwhile, on 26 December 2013, at a meeting the Cabinet adopted the Government's third national disarmament demobilization and reintegration Plan, which is now pending before the President. In its present form, the plan proposes a budget of $US 99,574,416, currently unfunded, to demobilize an estimated 14,805 combatants and include some 24,410 individuals in the reintegration process in war-affected areas. The Government also announced its intention to seek support from MONUSCO to form a Steering Committee to implement the new programme.

13. Following the recovery of areas previously occupied by M23 in North Kivu, MONUSCO supported government efforts to restore state authority, notably by assisting with the deployment of state actors to those areas to prevent a relapse into conflict. As part of this process, some 950 elements of the Police nationale congolaise and provincial Ministries have already redeployed to Rutshuru and Kiwanja.

14. MONUSCO and international partners also continued to encourage the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to adopt a plan for army reform and articulate a national defence strategy. As part of continued efforts to enhance the capacity of the FARDC, MONUSCO deployed military trainers to the

Tactical Training Centre in Kisangani. MONUSCO Brigades also provided mentoring and training to FARDC units in North Kivu, South Kivu and the Ituri District in Orientale province. The FARDC delay in designating trainee units in Kisangani has impeded further progress and prevented the vetting of the FARDC rapid reaction units during the reporting period.

15. In his address to the nation on 31 December 2013, President Joseph Kabila stressed the need to accelerate the decentralization process, including the progressive establishment of new provinces, the devolution of financial services from the central Government to the provinces, and the prompt establishment of the Caisse nationale de péréquation (National Stabilization Fund).

16. On 26 December 2013, the Comité de suivi des concertations nationales (National Dialogue Follow-up Committee), co-chaired by National Assembly Speaker Aubin Minaku and Senate President Leon Kengo, adopted its rules of procedure and identified its priorities. The Committee, which consists of parliamentarians and representatives of civil society organizations, is expected to monitor the implementation of the recommendations of the *concertations nationales* (national dialogue). Together with my Special Envoy and other partners, MONUSCO has consistently underscored the need to align the functions and activities of the National Oversight Mechanism with those of the National Dialogue Follow-up Committee.

## B. Commitments of the region and development of benchmarks and action plan

17. In line with the recommendations of the ICGLR technical colloquium on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, held in June 2013, and the Plan of Action endorsed by the Regional Oversight Mechanism on 31 January, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and MONUSCO conducted working-level consultations on a regional mechanism for disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, reintegration and resettlement. Most urgently, viable and attractive alternatives must be provided to the former M23 combatants present in Uganda and Rwanda. To that effect, MONUSCO conducted a visit to Uganda late in January and noted ongoing steps by the International Committee of the Red Cross and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to repatriate children separated from M23 to the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Rwanda. The Ugandan authorities indicated that, between 10 and 16 December, the Ugandan People's Defence Forces had disarmed and regrouped 1,325 former M23 combatants in Kasese, Uganda. Of those individuals, 117 were adult females and 134 were children. The MONUSCO delegation also discussed the establishment of a working-level mechanism on disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, reintegration and resettlement that would include the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Uganda and the United Nations.

18. At its fifth meeting, held on 7-8 January in Nairobi, under the auspices of the United Nations and the African Union, the Technical Support Committee of the Regional Oversight Mechanism finalized the draft Plan of Action for the implementation of regional commitments. The plan identifies 15 priorities encompassing the seven regional commitments that the Governments of the region have committed to implement in 2014. While the plan is a living document that will be updated as necessary, its initial implementation time frame is one year from its

adoption. The members of the Committee also agreed to monitor the implementation of the Plan of Action, with technical support from the Office of my Special Envoy. The Committee resolved to discuss the costing and funding implications of that decision at its next meeting.

19. On 31 January, the Regional Oversight Mechanism held its third meeting in Addis Ababa, on the margins of the 22nd African Union Summit. The meeting was co-chaired by Erastus Mwencha, Deputy Chairperson of the African Union Commission, and Jan Eliasson, Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations. In attendance were my Special Envoy, my Special Representative for the Democratic Republic of the Congo, other senior officials from regional and international organizations, and representatives of the Security Council.

20. The Regional Oversight Mechanism reviewed progress in the implementation of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework, almost a year after its signing. It approved the Plan of Action for the implementation of the regional commitments and welcomed Kenya and the Sudan as new signatories. The Regional Oversight Mechanism further endorsed my Special Envoy's initiative to organize, together with the ICGLR, a private sector investment forum later this year. Moreover, the meeting welcomed the launch of my Special Envoy's initiative, the Great Lakes Women's Platform for the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework. the Deputy Secretary-General, Mr. Eliasson, urged all signatories to remain committed and underscored the need for a comprehensive strategy to address the root causes of conflict and promote dialogue in the region.

21. In the final communiqué of the meeting, the Regional Oversight Mechanism renewed its commitment to the Framework and called for the immediate implementation of the Plan of Action. The leaders requested the Technical Support Committee to submit at their next meeting, through my Special Envoy and the Special Representative of the African Union for the Great Lakes region, a progress report on the implementation of the Plan of Action. The Regional Oversight Mechanism also requested my Special Envoy to consult signatories on ways to sustain dialogue between the leaders of the region.

22. Furthermore, the Regional Oversight Mechanism urged the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to extend its authority to all areas and strengthen its security and judicial institutions. The meeting encouraged countries in the region to join forces to neutralize illegal armed groups, combat impunity for war crimes, crimes against humanity, conflict-related sexual violence, and other gross violations of human rights. It also urged Governments to take appropriate action against persons falling under the United Nations sanctions regime.

## C. International commitments

23. During the reporting period, my Special Envoy continued her close cooperation with the Team of Envoys and the International Contact Group on the Great Lakes Region, and the chairpersons of ICGLR and SADC. In particular, her Office worked closely with the members of the International Contact Group on the Great Lakes Region to finalize benchmarks for the implementation of the international commitments under the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework.

24. In line with the outcome of my joint visit to the Great Lakes region with the President of the World Bank, Jim Yong Kim, in May of last year, my Special Envoy deepened cooperation with the World Bank and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). In this context, her Office partnered with the World Bank, and UNDP headquarters and relevant country offices, to ensure that economic activities under the Plan of Action complement the outcomes of the meeting on "Regional Approaches to Development in the Countries of the Great Lakes", co-organized by the World Bank, the United Nations and the African Union Commission in July 2013.

25. In response to the pressing need to reform the community recovery sector and link community recovery to local development in the Great Lakes region, UNDP hosted a three-day workshop in Bujumbura on 17 February. The workshop provided an opportunity for representatives of governments in the Great Lakes region, industry, civil society, academia and the international donor community to discuss the challenges and opportunities that community recovery presents in the region, and how responsible community recovery can contribute to economic growth, environmental protection and social equity at the local level. The workshop was designed to stimulate reflection and discussion on sustainable community recovery practices, facilitate networking, and deliver broad consensus on approaches to link community recovery and local development.

## IV. Activities of my Special Envoy

26. My Special Envoy has continued to engage regional leaders, bilateral and multilateral partners, and civil society organizations to ensure that the broadest possible range of actors remains committed to the Framework. In addition, she launched a number of initiatives derived from her six-point plan, which I introduced in my last report (S/2013/773, para. 24).

27. After the signing of the Kampala Dialogue Declarations and Communiqué, my Special Envoy consistently engaged regional leaders, urging swift implementation of the parties' commitments, starting with the passing of an amnesty law in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. As indicated earlier in this report (para. 2), this important legislation has now been promulgated. My Special Envoy has also been calling for the implementation of an effective disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, to enable the repatriation of former M23 combatants of Congolese nationality from Rwanda and Uganda.

28. From 11 to 13 January, my Special Envoy visited Kinshasa to assess and aid progress in the implementation of the national commitments made by the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. She met with President Kabila, other government officials, and the donor community. In her meetings with government officials, she urged swift implementation of the outcomes of the Kampala Dialogue, stressed the need to strengthen the National Oversight Mechanism, and suggested a road map for broader national reconciliation, as a follow-up to the national dialogue. In response, the Government reiterated its readiness to implement its national commitments. My Special Envoy, Mary Robinson, briefed donors on ongoing activities related to the regional commitments and Plan of Action. She further noted the efforts made by international partners to coordinate their support to the Framework.

29. My Special Envoy returned to Kinshasa on 12 and 13 February to discuss the outcomes of the last meeting of the Regional Oversight Mechanism and evaluate progress in the implementation of the Framework since her last visit. She met President Kabila and Foreign Minister Raymond Tshibanda. She also met the Coordinator of the National Oversight Mechanism who briefed her on the formulation of benchmarks for the implementation of national commitments. My Special Envoy took advantage of her presence in the Democratic Republic of the Congo to reach out to the donor community, notably the Executive Committee of the Groupe de Coordination des Partenaires. Together with my Special Representative Kobler, she met diplomatic representatives of SADC countries and held consultations with the Senior Coordinator of the European Union for the Great Lakes Region, Koen Vervaeke.

30. After Kinshasa, my Special Envoy proceeded to Luanda for a three-day visit, during which she met President dos Santos, as well as the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Defence, and the Economy. During her meeting with President dos Santos on 18 February, my Special Envoy commended the leadership displayed by the President since assuming the chairmanship of ICGLR. She also encouraged him to pursue the dialogue on sensitive issues that he initiated during the fifth ordinary Summit of ICGLR in Luanda. President dos Santos briefed my Special Envoy on the priorities that he and his peers identified during the closed meeting that he convened in mid-January, on the margins of the ICGLR Summit. These include (a) repatriation of M23 elements in the context of the Kampala Declarations; (b) operations against the Allied Democratic Forces; and (c) operations against the Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda. He further noted that he would concentrate on promoting sustained political dialogue between the leaders of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda and Uganda. Lastly, he welcomed my Special Envoy's plan to hold a private sector investment conference in June, preceded by regional consultations to be hosted by Angola in May.

31. To help build trust and confidence in the region, my Special Envoy has taken steps to initiate a high-level political dialogue to discuss complex issues falling under the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework. She shared her proposal with regional leaders during the recent ICGLR Summit in Luanda. At its third meeting, on 31 January, the Regional Oversight Mechanism considered that proposal and undertook to support broad political dialogue on issues of mutual concern.

32. In line with her commitment to promote a bottom-up approach to the Framework, my Special Envoy took advantage of her presence in Addis Ababa for the third meeting of the Regional Oversight Mechanism to reach out to civil society organizations. On 28 January, she launched the Great Lakes Women's Platform for the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework, with the support of the Global Fund for Women. The ceremony was attended by over 100 participants representing Governments, the United Nations, other multilateral institutions, civil society, women's organizations, and foundations. The Platform aims to support the active involvement of women in the Framework and to ensure that their voices and aspirations are effectively communicated across the region, in line with Security Council resolution 1325 (2000).

33. Participants at the launching ceremony agreed that the Women's Platform should: (a) take concrete actions to improve the lives of girls and women in the region; (b) ensure that girls and women are at the centre of efforts to bring peace,

security and development to the region; (c) collaborate with other national and regional mechanisms, particularly the ICGLR Regional Women's Forum; and (d) develop measurable indicators to evaluate its own impact.

34. Over the next three years, the Platform will carry out three core activities: (a) providing grant support to women's rights organizations; (b) convening grant recipients for collective action and shared learning; (c) disseminating the accomplishments of women's groups; and (d) advocating for increased resources for women's groups and community-based mechanisms. The Platform will also provide technical support to women's groups active in the following four areas: (a) monitoring and advocacy for the Framework, and regional and national plans of action under Security Council resolution 1325 (2000); (b) combating conflict-related violence against women and supporting victims; (c) improving women's livelihoods and development; and (d) promoting access to clean energy at the local level.

35. Prior to launching the Women's Platform, my Special Envoy participated in a consultative dialogue with civil society organizations, hosted by Oxfam International, on 27 January. The event was attended by some 55 representatives of international, regional, national and local organizations working in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Great Lakes region. The dialogue provided an opportunity to discuss the roles and responsibilities of civil society in the implementation of the Framework. Noting civil society's role in holding Governments to their commitments, my Special Envoy requested civil society organizations to help disseminate these commitments and track progress in their implementation. She reiterated her commitment to a bottom-up approach and reaffirmed her resolve to remain engaged with civil society groups. To this effect, she proposed that consultative dialogues on the Framework with non-governmental organizations and other non-state actors become a regular feature on the margins of African Union Summits.

## V. Observations and recommendations

36. When the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework was signed on 24 February 2013 in Addis Ababa, the peace and security situation in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo was fragile. Tension among the countries in the region was, once again, on the rise. A year after signing the Framework, the situation on the ground, though relatively delicate, has improved considerably, owing to a number of concerted national, regional and international efforts. On the military front, following the end of the M23 rebellion and the formal conclusion of the Kampala Dialogue, the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo is now able to regain control of territories previously held by M23 and has commenced new operations against foreign armed groups operating in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, such as the Allied Democratic Forces, the Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda and the Forces nationales de libération. The defeat of M23 has also led to the spontaneous surrender of elements from other armed groups, which now need to be sustained by effective demobilization, disarmament and reintegration programmes, at the national and regional levels.

37. On the political front, the signatories to the Framework have taken crucial steps to establish the required mechanisms and tools for effective implementation of their commitments. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, President Joseph

Kabila established a National Oversight Mechanism to oversee the implementation of the national commitments. In addition, he launched the *concertations nationales* (national dialogue), involving the majority of political parties. He also established a follow-up committee, co-chaired by the Presidents from both chambers of the National Assembly to monitor the implementation of its outcome.

38. At the regional level, signatory countries have displayed a greater sense of ownership in finding solutions to the conflict in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo and improving relations in the region. In that regard, President Yoweri Museveni, in his capacity as the Chair of ICGLR, played a key role in facilitating the resolution of the conflict between the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and M23, through the Kampala Dialogue. Furthermore, the frequent interactions between the principal representatives of the Heads of State and Government through the organ of the Technical Support Committee, with the support of my Special Envoy, provided a useful platform for dialogue, consensus and trust building in the development of regional benchmarks, which were adopted last September, and the Plan of Action for the implementation of the regional commitments, which was endorsed during the third meeting of the Regional Oversight Mechanism in Addis Ababa on 31 January 2014.

39. Leaders in the region further demonstrated their resolve to promote closer regional cooperation by holding a joint ICGLR-SADC Summit, during which discussions focused on peace and stability in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo and the region. The decision reached at that Summit, to organize annual joint Summits and convene foreign ministers every six months, illustrates the growing political will in the region to exploit synergies in the pursuit of common objectives.

40. Meanwhile, coherent and coordinated messaging and support by international partners remain critical to support those positive efforts and developments in the region. As indicated in my previous reports, I welcome the continuous commitment of the international community to work closely with my Special Envoy in support of the Framework, notably through the coordinated efforts of the Team of Envoys, and the engagement of some partners at the local and regional levels. I commend the leaders in the region, their representatives at the Technical Support Committee, the Executive Secretaries of ICGLR and SADC and international partners for their efforts to implement the Framework over the past year.

41. Although these important steps have contributed to creating a foundation for peace and security, it is nonetheless important to emphasize the enormous amount of work that still lies ahead to achieve the overall objectives of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework and address the root causes of conflict in the Great Lakes region. The Democratic Republic of the Congo and the region still face a number of peace and security challenges which, if not properly addressed, could negatively affect the progress achieved thus far.

42. I am particularly concerned about the series of armed attacks perpetrated in Kinshasa, Lubumbashi and Kindu on 30 December. I also deplore the heavy loss of lives during the operations carried out by security forces in the aftermath of those attacks. These armed attacks indicate that the road to national cohesion and reconciliation remains difficult, despite the recent encouraging efforts of the Government. The lack of operational capacity of the National Oversight Mechanism, delays in the implementation of recommendations of the national dialogue as well as the absence of a single harmonized road map for the

implementation of national reforms are of serious concern and need to be addressed swiftly. The implementation of the key points agreed upon during the Kampala Dialogue also deserves urgent and immediate attention, in addition to measures to implement the amnesty law recently promulgated by President Kabila.

43. While I am mindful of the complexity and sensitivities of the issues at stake, I encourage the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to accelerate the implementation of its commitments under the Framework, the recommendations of the national dialogue, and the declarations concluding the Kampala Dialogue. I also urge the Government to seek support from international partners for security sector reform, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programmes and elections. Constructive dialogue with the neighbours of the Democratic Republic of the Congo will also be essential to accelerate the repatriation of the former M23 combatants present in Uganda and Rwanda. My Special Envoy, Mary Robinson, and my Special Representative, Martin Kobler, stand ready to assist the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in this endeavour, as appropriate.

44. With the adoption of the regional benchmarks and the plan of action, the region now has effective tools to guide the implementation of its commitments and to measure progress accordingly. I urge the signatory countries of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework to take concrete steps to move this process forward. In line with the communiqué of the last meeting of the Regional Oversight Mechanism, I call on countries in the region to cooperate and take the necessary measures to neutralize illegal armed groups, combat impunity for war crimes, crimes against humanity, conflict-related sexual violence and other gross violations of human rights, and to take appropriate actions against persons falling under the United Nations sanctions regime.

45. I am concerned about continuing reports of violence, including sexual violence, by armed forces and by illegal armed groups in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo and in other parts of the region, such as the Central African Republic and South Sudan. I would like to urge all signatories to the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework to fully implement their commitments, including those related to the fight against impunity for serious crimes and their obligation to neither harbour nor provide protection to persons accused of war crimes, crimes against humanity, acts of genocide or crimes of aggression. I urge Heads of State in the region to address the question of judicial cooperation and accountability as a matter of utmost priority and ensure that people suspected of committing heinous crimes and serious human rights violations are held accountable.

46. The issue of the return of refugees and internally displaced persons remains a major humanitarian concern and a driver of conflict in the region. Accordingly, no effort should be spared to find lasting solutions through coordinated action at the national, regional and international levels. My Special Envoy will continue to work with mandated agencies in that regard. I call on Governments in the region to enhance their collaboration on the refugee issue in the context of the tripartite agreements, while keeping in mind their obligations under international humanitarian and human rights law.

47. In that regard, I would like to commend President José Eduardo dos Santos, of Angola, who, as the new Chair of ICGLR, has commenced his tenure by displaying leadership in engaging his peers to address sensitive peace and security issues, as demonstrated during the recent ICGLR Summit held in Luanda. I welcome the

renewed engagement of Angola in the Great Lakes region and encourage President dos Santos and his Government to work closely with my Special Envoy, who has already offered to work closely with the leaders of the region to support broad political dialogue on difficult issues that could hamper the effective implementation of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework.

48. Building on the efforts of the past year, my Special Envoy will continue to steer the process of promoting the full implementation of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework, in line with the Plan of Action and her six-point plan that I presented in my last report. In that regard, my Special Envoy will concentrate on the following issues in the next few months: support dialogue on sensitive regional issues, including the Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda, and the repatriation of eligible former M23 combatants present in neighbouring countries, working closely with the Chair of ICGLR; encourage ICGLR to work closely with the National Oversight Mechanism to track progress in the implementation of the Kampala Declaration; mobilize key countries in the region and international partners to strengthen the capacity of the EJVM, in order to effectively conduct its investigation and monitoring mandate; organize a private sector investment conference to promote the social and economic pillars of the Framework; work with civil society organizations, Governments and donors to operationalize the Women's Platform for the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework, with a view to ensuring greater participation at the grass-roots level and maximizing the considerable potential of a bottom-up approach; and mobilize international and regional support to establish a regional training facility on sexual and gender-based violence.

49. However, it must be stressed that these efforts will produce results only if the signatory countries and the guarantors of the Framework remain committed to achieving the goals we set for ourselves a year ago. I would like to thank my Special Envoy, Mary Robinson, my Special Representative in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Martin Kobler, and all the staff of peacekeeping and special political missions in the region, for their efforts in challenging and complex environments. I call on the members of the Security Council and other international partners to continue to provide support to my Special Envoy and my Special Representative to ensure the effective implementation of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework.

United Nations A/ES-10/619–S/2014/154

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
6 March 2014

Original: English

**General Assembly**
**Tenth emergency special session**
Agenda item 5
**Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory**

**Security Council**
**Sixty-ninth year**

## Identical letters dated 5 March 2014 from the Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

I regret to inform you of the continuing turmoil and deterioration of the situation in the Occupied State of Palestine due to illegal and provocative policies that continue to be pursued by Israel, the occupying Power.

In grave violation of international humanitarian law, namely the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, the occupying Power carried out a military strike yesterday, 4 March 2014, that killed two Palestinians in Beit Hanoun in the north of the besieged Gaza Strip. Musab Mousa Al-Za'anin (21 years old) died immediately from the missile strike and Sharif Nasser (31 years old) died hours later of injuries he sustained in the attack. In addition to the killing of these two civilians, the missile attack, which was fired at an orchard adjacent to several houses, injured several civilians, including a seven-year-old girl who remains in critical condition. The missile attack also seriously damaged homes, some possibly beyond repair, as well as other civilian properties.

This attack was preceded on Friday, 28 February, by the killing by Israeli occupying forces of a Palestinian woman, Amneh Qudeih (57 years old), near Israel's so-called "security buffer zone", also in Gaza. Reports indicate that Qudeih, who was mentally disabled, was shot at 10 p.m. (Palestine time) and family members only discovered her body at 6 a.m. (Palestine time) the next morning. Qudeih's body was found directly across from an Israeli watchtower, with gunshots to her abdomen. For more than seven hours, Qudeih's body remained there, bleeding profusely from bullet wounds, deliberately denied medical attention that could have been lifesaving. In a press release dated 4 March, B'Tselem, the Israeli Information Center for Human Rights in the Occupied Territories, noted that the killing of Qudeih marks the fifth incident in the past three months in which Palestinian civilians in Gaza were killed near the so-called "security buffer zone".

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It must be recalled that the Palestinian people living under Israeli occupation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, are entitled to protection under international humanitarian law. They must not continue to be denied this protection and to be subjected to the merciless assaults and systematic human rights violations being perpetrated by the occupying Power with complete impunity. In this regard, we also reiterate the demand for the immediate and full lifting of the inhumane, illegal and immoral blockade imposed by Israel, the occupying Power, on the Palestinian people in the Gaza Strip, which amounts to the collective punishment of 1.7 million people. This blockade, coupled with the constant death, destruction and trauma inflicted by the occupying Power, has gravely compounded their suffering and misery.

In addition, Israel has continued apace with its systematic detention, arrest and abuse of Palestinian civilians, many of them youth, further fuelling tensions and resentment among the Palestinian population against the oppressive policies of this brutal, prolonged occupation. In this regard, the Israeli occupying forces arrested more than 31 Palestinian youths between the ages of 13 and 18, throughout the occupied West Bank, in just the period between 16 and 26 February 2014. This brings the number of children who are illegally held by Israel to 187 out of the 5,200 Palestinians currently captive in Israeli detention centres or prisons. Here it is to be recalled that, since 1967, more than 650,000 Palestinians have been detained by Israel, the occupying Power, representing 20 per cent of the total Palestinian population and 40 per cent of all males in the Occupied State of Palestine. It goes without saying that actions such as unlawfully and inhumanely imprisoning Palestinian civilians, particularly children, deepen mistrust and poison the environment surrounding the peace negotiations.

Moreover, we are compelled to once again draw attention to the continuation of Israel's illegal colonization campaign in all its manifestations in Occupied Palestine, including in East Jerusalem. We reiterate our calls on the international community to uphold international law and the relevant United Nations resolutions in this regard with a view to bringing a halt to Israel's construction and expansion of settlement building and its related infrastructure in the Palestinian land. Prior to and during the current peace negotiations we have sent numerous letters drawing attention to Israel's unabated, illegal settlement activities, which have also involved the demolition of homes and the forced displacement and dispossession of hundreds of Palestinian families. Regrettably, these calls by the international community have gone unheeded and have allowed Israel to continue with its illegal and destructive policies without fear of consequence.

In this regard, yesterday, 4 March, Israel's Central Bureau of Statistics revealed a 123 per cent rise in construction of settlements in the occupied West Bank, which includes East Jerusalem, relative to 2013. It went on to note that construction of a total of 2,534 settlement units was initiated in the settlements, compared to 1,133 units in 2012. Such reports, especially those revealed from Israeli sources, seriously call into question Israel's professed commitment to the two-State solution and to the path of peace and rather confirms its intention to undermine all efforts aimed at achieving a just, lasting and comprehensive peace. The grave threat posed by Israel's settlement campaign to the two-State solution based on the pre-1967 borders is widely acknowledged. Moreover, we must underscore the fact that such Israeli policies and actions, systematically and wilfully

pursued, constitute war crimes under the Fourth Geneva Convention and under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.

We reiterate the urgent appeals for international efforts to hold Israel, the occupying Power, accountable for its grave breaches and to compel its immediate cessation of all illegal activities in order to salvage the small chance that remains for achieving a peaceful solution based on the long-standing international consensus in this regard. Moreover, we reiterate our calls, in particular to the Security Council, to uphold its responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security and compel Israel to end its military attacks against the Palestinian civilian population throughout Palestine, including in besieged Gaza Strip, and to end its illegal and immoral blockade. This is imperative for reducing tensions, promoting calm and allowing for emergence of an environment truly conducive to the advancement of serious negotiations aimed at bringing an end to the Israeli occupation, achieving the independence of the State of Palestine in accordance with the two-State solution based on the pre-1967 borders, and achieving a just and final solution to all core issues.

This letter is in follow-up to our previous 487 letters regarding the ongoing crisis in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, which constitutes the territory of the State of Palestine. These letters, dated from 29 September 2000 (A/55/432-S/2000/921) to 27 February 2014 (A/ES-10/618-S/2014/135) constitute a basic record of the crimes being committed by Israel, the occupying Power, against the Palestinian people since September 2000. For all of these war crimes, acts of State terrorism and systematic human rights violations being committed against the Palestinian people, Israel, the occupying Power, must be held accountable and the perpetrators must be brought to justice.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Riyad **Mansour**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine to the United Nations

United Nations A/68/772–S/2014/155

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
6 March 2014
English
Original: Arabic

**General Assembly**
**Sixty-eighth session**
Agenda item 35
**The situation in the Middle East**

**Security Council**
**Sixty-ninth year**

## Identical letters dated 24 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a statistical summary of Israeli violations of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006) committed during the month of January 2014 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 35, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nawaf **Salam**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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## Annex to the identical letters dated 24 February 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

### Land violations

| *Date* | *Time* | *Nature of violation* |
|---|---|---|
| 1 January 2014 | 1000 | The Israeli enemy installed a surveillance camera in Wadi Qatmun between the technical fence and the Blue Line, some 30 metres south of point B37. At 1130 hours, an Israeli enemy foot patrol comprising five members proceeded from its post at the Rumaysh gate along a dirt road between the technical fence and the Blue Line towards point B37, where they replaced the camera. At 1230 hours, the patrol returned into occupied territory. |
| | 1109 | An Israeli enemy tank at point B37, Wadi Qatmun, trained its gun on Lebanese territory towards the Ghanaian contingent at point B37, Wadi Qatmun. |
| | 1110 | Near point B37, the same Israeli enemy tank trained its gun on Lebanese territory towards the Ghanaian contingent observation post, inside Lebanese territory. |
| | 1720 | A tank that was positioned at point B37 moved back and forth, releasing a thick cloud of smoke. |
| | 1800<br>1825 | Within occupied Palestinian territory at point B37, Wadi Qatmun, a Merkava tank directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territory and the Lebanese Army position *lam-mim*-5, which is located in Wadi Qatmun. |
| | 1820 | A tank that was positioned at point B37 moved some 30 metres towards the line of withdrawal, directing a searchlight for five minutes towards Lebanese territory and the Lebanese Army observation post. |
| | 1925 | From its position in Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight for two minutes towards Lebanese territory and the Lebanese Army position. |
| | 2020 | From its position at the Zar'it barracks, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight for one minute towards the Lebanese Army position. |
| 2 January 2014 | 1000 | Inside occupied Palestinian territory, an Israeli enemy Poclain excavator accompanied by a Hummer vehicle removed grasses from the water channel near points B32 and B35, near the technical fence and opposite Ayta al-Sha'b. It extended its arm several times beyond the technical fence, without crossing the Blue Line. |
| | 1130 | Inside occupied territory, an Israeli enemy Defender vehicle, which was fitted with a camera trained on Lebanese territory, moved from the Jisr al-Ghajar position to the East Maysat position. At 1920 hours, the vehicle departed towards the Jisr al-Ghajar position. |

| *Date* | *Time* | *Nature of violation* |
|---|---|---|
| | 1925 | From its position in Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight for two minutes towards the road to the Lebanese Army position of Ra's al-Naqurah. |
| | 2020 | From its position in Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight for one minute towards the Lebanese Army position of Tarbikha. |
| 3 January 2014 | 0830 | An Israeli enemy Poclain excavator accompanied by a Hummer vehicle removed grasses from the water channels near the technical fence between points B32 and B36 opposite Ayta al-Sha'b. It extended its arm several times beyond the technical fence, without crossing the Blue Line. |
| | 1130 | An Israeli enemy patrol comprising two four-wheel drive vehicles and one civilian car approached from inside occupied Palestinian territory, opposite the Wazzani resort. Seven soldiers stepped out, opened the gate and crossed the technical fence by a distance of some 30 metres, without crossing the withdrawal line. At 1150 hours, they withdrew into occupied territory. |
| | 1240<br>1300 | The Israeli enemy fired several medium machine-gun salvos between Ramta and Summaqah in the occupied Shab'a Farms. |
| 5 January 2014 | 1100 | An Israeli enemy patrol comprising two Hummer vehicles, two Defender vehicles, seven soldiers and two persons in civilian clothing approached from inside occupied Palestinian territory opposite the Udaysah checkpoint near point TP37. The machine gun mounted on one of the enemy vehicles was trained on the Lebanese Army checkpoint. The patrol withdrew into occupied territory at 1150 hours. |
| | 1130 | An Israeli enemy patrol opened fire on Lebanese territory and the civilian Muhammad Faw'ani, who was grazing his flock on the outskirts of Hawla town at the point having the coordinates Q:736550-N:3676400, which is 309 metres away from the Blue Line. Neither the shepherd nor the flock was hit. The patrol then withdrew into occupied territory. |
| | 1415 | Inside Palestinian territory, an Israeli enemy patrol comprising two Hummer vehicles and two Land Rover vehicles travelled from Misgav Am to the Udaysah 1 position. Five soldiers stepped out and extended an electrical cable from the emplacement at the Udaysah 1 position to the gate opposite point TP37, without crossing the technical fence. The gun mounted on a Hummer vehicle was trained on the Lebanese Army checkpoint of Udaysah. At 1510 hours, the patrol withdrew into occupied territory. |
| 6 January 2014 | 1530 | Opposite the town of Udaysah, Israeli enemy forces extended a cable from the emplacement adjacent to point TP37 as far as the technical fence in the area to which Lebanon maintains a claim. |

| Date | Time | Nature of violation |
|---|---|---|
| 8 January 2014 | 0645 | Between points B64 and B65, opposite Mays al-Jabal, some 20 Israeli enemy soldiers crossed the technical fence by a distance of 25 metres, without crossing the Blue Line, and took up combat positions. An enemy Merkava tank positioned at Dahr al-'Asi created a smoke screen. The patrol left at 0830 hours into occupied territory. |
| | 1710 | While an Israeli enemy patrol comprising 11 soldiers, two Hummer vehicles and one Land Rover vehicle was travelling from Birkat al-Naqqar to Ruwaysat al-'Alam, inside occupied Palestinian territory, one of its members swore a Lebanese soldier using Arabic obscenities. |
| 10 January 2014 | 1215<br>1225 | An Israeli enemy patrol comprising a Humvee vehicle, a David vehicle and eight soldiers observed Lebanese territory from inside occupied territory, adjacent to point B89 (Metullah). An Israeli enemy sniper was seen training his gun on Lebanese territory. |
| 13 January 2014 | 1140 | Opposite point B38 (Wadi Qatmun-Rumaysh), an Israeli enemy foot patrol comprising 14 soldiers and a dog crossed the technical fence towards point B37-2 without crossing the Blue Line. The patrol members installed eight metal poles with barbed wire along a distance of some 75 metres between the technical fence and the Blue Line opposite point B37-2. Signs warning of landmines were affixed to the poles. At 1530 hours, the patrol withdrew into occupied territory. |
| | 1935 | From its position at the Rumaysh gate, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight for five minutes towards the Lebanese Army position of Burj. |
| | 2220 | The Israeli enemy abducted the Bangladeshi domestic worker Madzma Bega, who had fled from the home of her employer, Robert Tanius, south of Rumaysh town. They led her into occupied territory and have yet to release her. |
| | 2235, 2300 | An Israeli enemy Merkava tank crossed the technical fence at the Rumaysh gate position, opposite point BP14. It then returned to the technical fence at the Khallat al-Budiyah 1 location, opposite point B38-2 (Wadi Qatmun), without crossing the Blue Line. Between 2250 and 2300 hours, the tank returned, crossed the technical fence at the Rumaysh gate position and moved south of the technical fence, in the same location, without crossing the Blue Line. |
| 14 January 2014 | 0830 | An Israeli enemy Poclain excavator moved from inside occupied Palestinian territory to the Rumaysh gate position at Wadi Qatmun. It crossed the technical fence without crossing the Blue Line. It prepared a dirt road along a distance of some 150 metres north of the technical fence. At 1655 hours, the patrol withdrew into occupied territory. |
| | 1145 | An Israeli enemy patrol comprising four soldiers, an armoured vehicle and three Defender vehicles approached the area opposite the Wazzani resort. The members of the patrol opened the gate, crossed the technical fence and walked down to the river, without crossing the line of withdrawal. They moved among the trees for concealment. At 1940 hours, they withdrew into occupied territory with the vehicles. |

| Date | Time | Nature of violation |
|---|---|---|
| | 1545 | Inside occupied Palestinian territory, at the Khallat al-Budiyah 1 location, 11 Israeli enemy soldiers crossed the technical fence opposite Rumaysh and Wadi Qatmun, at point B39, without crossing the Blue Line. They used a landmine detector to clear the dirt road between points B37 and B39. At 1730 hours, they withdrew into occupied territory. |
| 15 January 2014 | 0722 | On the outskirts of Mays al-Jabal town, Kurum al-Marah, near point B66, eight Israeli enemy soldiers crossed the Blue Line at the point having the coordinates Q:736502-N:673448. They advanced by a distance of some 20 metres, reaching the point having the coordinates Q:736485-N:673500. At 0803 hours, they withdrew to the area between the technical fence and the Blue Line. At 0818 hours, they returned into occupied Palestinian territory. |
| | 0825 | At point *ghayn*-52, opposite Rumaysh town, an Israeli enemy Poclain excavator crossed the technical fence without crossing the Blue Line. It carried out excavations in the surroundings before leaving at 1530 hours. |
| | 1230 | Near the Duhayrah gate position, an Israeli enemy Merkava tank trained its gun on Lebanese territory. |
| | 1350 | At the point having coordinates Q:721010-N:659100, near the enemy position *ghayn*-35 (Matat barracks), an Israeli enemy excavator and a dump truck crossed the technical fence without crossing the Blue Line, arriving at the location where the enemy was carrying out excavations. |
| | 1430 | Opposite Rumaysh town, a wheeled excavator and some 15 Israeli enemy soldiers crossed the technical fence without crossing the Blue Line. At the same time, a Merkava tank positioned itself at the Rumaysh gate. The soldiers filled gaps in the technical fence between points B37 and B37-1, opposite Rumaysh town. At 1710 hours, they left point B37 for occupied territory. |
| 16 January 2014 | 0830<br>1245 | At the Rumaysh gate and the Khallat al-Budiyah 1 location, opposite Rumaysh town, a wheeled excavator, two D9 excavators, a Merkava tank and eight Israeli enemy soldiers crossed the technical fence without crossing the Blue Line. The soldiers laid 100 metres of barbed concertina wire between points B37-1 and B37-2. The machines cleared a road between the two points. |
| | 1230 | Near the Duhayrah gate position, an Israeli enemy tank trained its gun on the Lebanese Army position of Tall al-Ghaba'in. |
| | 1700 | In Yarun town, near point BP19, three Israeli enemy soldiers crossed the technical fence and the Blue Line, entering Lebanese territory by a distance of some 10 metres for three minutes before returning into occupied Palestinian territory. |

| Date | Time | Nature of violation |
|---|---|---|
| 18 January 2014 | 1200 | The Indonesian contingent of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) discovered suspicious items, namely two computer devices bearing writing in Hebrew, which had been placed in the area to which Lebanon maintains a claim at the point having coordinates Q:737234-N:3681301, opposite Udaysah town, at point TP36. |
| 19 January 2014 | 0932 | At point TP36 (Udaysah), an Israeli enemy Humvee vehicle and four soldiers trained their weapons on Lebanese territory. Five soldiers took up preparedness positions behind the four, training their weapons on Lebanese territory without crossing the Blue Line. |
| 20 January 2014 | 0945 | Near point BP26, opposite Blida, Israeli enemy soldiers (in military uniform) in a civilian car made obscene gestures at soldiers at Lebanese Army observation post *lam-mim*-9. |
| | 0950 | Inside occupied Palestinian territory, opposite point BP26, outside Blida town, an Israeli enemy patrol stopped on the road to Bayad. Three soldiers stepped out, shouted in Hebrew and made obscene hand gestures towards soldiers at Lebanese Army observation post *lam-mim*-9. |
| | 1015 | A 30-member Israeli enemy patrol, a Hummer vehicle and a Defender vehicle crossed the technical fence by a distance of 25 metres at the same location. They sent a dog to locate the devices. At 1055 hours, five soldiers took the devices and returned into occupied territory. |
| 21 January 2014 | 0630 | An Israeli enemy patrol comprising two Land Rover vehicles, a Hummer vehicle, 24 foot soldiers and one dog arrived opposite the observation point of Wazzani (OP8) of Lebanese Army post *lam-mim*-9, inside occupied territory. At 0700 hours, they opened the gate, crossed the technical fence and went down to the Wazzani river. The vehicles returned into occupied territory at 0840 hours. The foot patrol took up positions behind the earthen berm, near the gate and within the technical fence. At 0915 hours, they returned into occupied territory after closing the gate. They did not violate the so-called withdrawal line. |
| | 0830<br>1700 | Opposite point BP14, opposite Rumaysh and Wadi Qatmun, a Poclain excavator and eight Israeli enemy crossed the technical fence between points *ghayn*-52 and *ghayn*-53 without crossing the Blue Line. They cleared grasses along the technical fence, supported by a Merkava tank and three enemy soldiers at point *ghayn*-52. |
| | 1030 | A 3-member Israeli enemy patrol with signalling equipment, accompanied by a Humvee vehicle and supported by a Merkava tank, approached the Rumaysh gate. The tank trained its gun on the Lebanese soldiers at the *lam-mim*-5 observation post, while the patrol members photographed Lebanese territory. At 1100 hours, the patrol and the tank returned into occupied territory. |

| *Date* | *Time* | *Nature of violation* |
|---|---|---|
| | 1208 | An Israeli enemy patrol arrived at point TP37 on the outskirts of Udaysah town, within the area to which Lebanon maintains a claim. Two soldiers stepped out, took positions along the technical fence and trained their personal weapons on Lebanese territory opposite. At 1210 hours, another patrol arrived at the location and stopped along the technical fence, where six soldiers stepped out and deployed in the area. |
| 22 January 2014 | 0700<br>0800 | Opposite point B35-3, opposite Rumaysh, seven Israeli soldiers and a dog crossed the technical fence and searched the surroundings without crossing the Blue Line. |
| 23 January 2014 | 0800<br>1630 | A Poclain excavator and eight Israeli enemy soldiers crossed the technical fence at point B36 opposite the town of Rumaysh near the Rumaysh gate position, where the excavator dug and uprooted trees along the technical fence between points B35-3 and BP14 without violating the Blue Line. |
| | 1000 | An Israeli enemy patrol opposite Naqurah near point BP2-1 trained a vehicle-mounted machine gun on a Lebanese Army patrol. |
| 24 January 2014 | 1245 | An Israeli enemy patrol comprising two Defender vehicles and five soldiers used binoculars and surveillance cameras to monitor the area. The patrol members provoked Lebanese Army patrol *lam-mim*-5 using obscene language in Arabic. At 1305 hours, the patrol withdrew into occupied Palestinian territory. |
| 26 January 2014 | 0800<br>1700 | Opposite point B36 (Rumaysh), ten Israeli enemy soldiers, a dog and a Poclain excavator crossed the technical fence near the Rumaysh gate position, searched the area between points B-35-2 and B36, cleared it and cut down trees along the technical fence without violating the Blue Line. |
| 30 January 2014 | 0930 | Within occupied territory opposite Aytarun, an Israeli enemy patrol comprising a Merkava tank, 15 soldiers and a dog crossed the technical fence between points BP23 and B52 (2) without crossing the Blue Line. They deployed in the area and closed the gap in the concertina fence between points BO23 and B52 (3). At 1400 hours, the patrol members and the dog returned into occupied territory. The tank remained on site until 0930 hours on 31 January, when it returned into occupied territory. |
| | 1230 | Within occupied territory near the Jabal al-Tayyarah position opposite Kafr Killa, a machine mounted with a pole bearing a surveillance camera approached. The camera was trained on Lebanese territory. |
| 31 January 2014 | 1200 | An Israeli enemy patrol comprising two Hummer vehicles, a Defender vehicle and a civilian car approached from within occupied territory opposite the Wazzani resort. Eight Israeli enemy soldiers stepped out and crossed the technical fence by a distance of approximately 50 metres. At 1220 hours, they returned into occupied territory. |

**Sea violations**

| *Date* | *Time* | *Nature of violation* |
|---|---|---|
| 5 January 2014 | 1740 | From its position within occupied territorial waters, an Israeli enemy launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters in the region of buoy No. 3 for five seconds. |
| | 1745 | From its position opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters in the region of the line of buoys for 30 seconds. |
| | 2300 | An Israeli enemy launch fired some 15 bursts of medium-weapon gunfire and directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters from a distance of approximately 150 metres from buoy No. 3 within occupied territorial waters. |

**Air violations**

| *Date* | *Time* | *Nature of violation* |
|---|---|---|
| 1 January 2014 | 0700 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1350 hours over Rumaysh. |
| | 0740 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South, Beirut and its suburbs, Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1615 hours over Kafr Killa. |
| | 1555 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1840 hours over Alma al-Sha'b. |
| 2 January 2014 | 0615 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South, Beirut and its suburbs and Riyaq before leaving at 1505 hours over Kafr Killa. |
| | 0700 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Iqlim al-Kharrub, Beirut and its suburbs, Batrun district and Jubayl district before leaving at 1310 hours over Rumaysh. |
| | 0950 | Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1120 hours over Aytarun. |
| | 1255 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1840 hours over Kafr Killa. |

| *Date* | *Time* | *Nature of violation* |
|---|---|---|
| 3 January 2014 | 1440 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1900 hours over Rumaysh. |
| 4 January 2014 | 0600 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 0910 hours over Naqurah. |
| | 1440 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 0035 hours on 5 January over Kafr Killa. |
| 5 January 2014 | 0835 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 2025 hours over Rumaysh. |
| | 2100 | An Israeli enemy warplane violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Riyaq and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 0640 hours on 6 January over Rumaysh. |
| 6 January 2014 | 0615 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Zahlah and Riyaq before leaving at 1800 hours over Naqurah. |
| | 1040 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Hirmil and Akkar before leaving at 1725 hours over Kafr Killa. |
| | 1250 | Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1430 hours over Rumaysh. |
| 7 January 2014 | 0640 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 2240 hours over Kafr Killa. |
| | 1015 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1730 hours over Rumaysh. |
| 8 January 2014 | 0900 | Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1020 hours over Naqurah. |
| | 0915 | Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1035 hours over Alma al-Sha'b. |
| | 0915 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1540 hours over Kafr Killa. |

| Date | Time | Nature of violation |
|---|---|---|
| | 1145 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1625 hours over Alma al-Sha'b. |
| | 1540 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Tayy al-Jawz and Beirut and its suburbs before leaving at 0145 hours on 9 January over Kafr Killa. |
| | 1930 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Juniyah. It circled over Juniyah and Beirut before leaving at 2210 hours over the sea west of Naqurah. |
| 9 January 2014 | 1310 | Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b and reaching Juniyah before leaving at 1325 hours over Aytarun. |
| | 1330 | Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1445 hours over the sea west of Naqurah. |
| 10 January 2014 | 1510 | Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Batrun. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1550 hours over the sea off Naqurah. |
| 11 January 2014 | 1400 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 2235 hours over Kafr Killa. |
| | 1440 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1800 hours over Rumaysh. |
| 12 January 2014 | 0015 | Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over the South, Mount Lebanon and the North before leaving at 0045 hours over the sea off Tripoli. |
| | 0105 | Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Shikka. They circled over the South, Mount Lebanon and the North before leaving at 0113 hours over the sea off Shikka. |
| | 0143 | Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Beirut. They circled over Beirut and the South before leaving at 0148 hours over Kafr Killa. |
| 13 January 2014 | 0605 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 0250 hours on 14 January over Alma al-Sha'b. |

| *Date* | *Time* | *Nature of violation* |
|---|---|---|
| | 1355 | Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1505 hours over Kafr Killa. |
| 14 January 2014 | 1110 | Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1300 hours over Kafr Killa. |
| | 1440 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Beirut. It circled over the sea between Juniyah and Beirut before leaving at 1620 hours over the sea west of Naqurah. |
| | 1635 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Naqurah. It circled over the sea between Damur and Sidon and then over the sea between Juniyah and Beirut before leaving at 2020 hours on 15 November over the sea west of Naqurah. |
| | 2140 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South and then over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 0600 hours on 15 January over Kafr Killa. |
| 15 January 2014 | 0905 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 0600 hours on 16 January over Kafr Killa. |
| | 1005 | Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1145 hours over Naqurah. |
| | 1040 | Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1120 hours over Naqurah. |
| | 1340 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1915 hours over Alma al-Sha'b. |
| 16 January 2014 | 0915 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Beirut and its suburbs and the South before leaving at 2040 hours over the occupied Shab'a Farms. |
| | 1035 | Four Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1125 hours over Alma al-Sha'b. |

| Date | Time | Nature of violation |
|---|---|---|
| | 2240 | Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 0050 hours on 17 January over Naqurah. |
| 17 January 2014 | 0740 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Beirut. It circled over the sea off Beirut, Jubayl, Tyre and Naqurah before leaving at 1250 hours over the sea off Naqurah. |
| | 1350 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1930 hours over Naqurah. |
| 18 January 2014 | 1330 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Riyaq, Zahlah and the Bekaa before leaving at 1700 hours over Kafr Killa. |
| | 1815 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 0605 hours on 19 January over Rumaysh. |
| 19 January 2014 | 1130 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over Udaysah and left at 1230 hours. |
| | 1930 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 0930 hours on 20 January over Rumaysh. |
| 20 January 2014 | 0740 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 2310 hours over Rumaysh. |
| | 2110 | Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 2255 hours over the sea off Naqurah. |
| 21 January 2014 | 0645 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 0020 hours on 22 January over Alma al-Sha'b. |
| | 1035 | Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1220 hours over Rumaysh. |
| | 1230 | Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace and circled over Tallat al-Hamamis, Umrah, Maysat, the Wazzani pumping station, the Wazzani bridge, Kafr Killa and Qulay'ah before leaving at 1240 hours. |

| *Date* | *Time* | *Nature of violation* |
|---|---|---|
| | 2255 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1600 hours on 22 January over Alma al-Sha'b. |
| 22 January 2014 | 1415 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 0725 hours on 23 January over Rumaysh. |
| 23 January 2014 | 1410 | Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1545 hours over Alma al-Sha'b. |
| 24 January 2014 | 0020 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 0800 hours over Rumaysh. |
| | 0630 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1845 hours over Alma al-Sha'b. |
| | 0910 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1900 hours over the occupied Shab'a Farms. |
| | 1310 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 2350 hours over Kafr Killa. |
| | 2220 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 1030 hours on 25 January over Kafr Killa. |
| 25 January 2014 | 1155 | Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Juniyah. They circled over Bisharri, Dinniyah road, Hirmil and Baalbek before leaving at 1240 hours over the sea off Jubayl. |
| | 1440 | Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Shikka. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1510 hours over Naqurah. |
| | 1755 | Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Jubayl. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1915 hours over Naqurah. |
| | 2315 | Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Jubayl. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 0025 hours on 26 January over Naqurah. |
| 26 January 2014 | 0710 | Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Jubayl. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 0825 hours over the sea off Naqurah. |

| Date | Time | Nature of violation |
|---|---|---|
| | 1205 | Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Shikka. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1340 hours over the sea west of Naqurah. |
| | 2245 | Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Batrun. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 2355 hours over the sea west of Naqurah. |
| 27 January 2014 | 0935 | Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Batrun. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1140 hours over Naqurah. |
| | 1530 | Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1735 hours over Alma al-Sha'b. |
| | 2150 | Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 2245 hours over Naqurah. |
| 28 January 2014 | 0900 | Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1045 hours over Alma al-Sha'b. |
| 29 January 2014 | 0650 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South, Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1745 hours over Aytarun. |
| | 0700 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun. It circled over the South before leaving at 1140 hours over Alma al-Sha'b. |
| | 1012 | Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1150 hours over the sea off Naqurah. |
| | 1055 | Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1205 hours over the sea off Naqurah. |
| | 1107 | Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Shikka. They circled over Shikka, Baalbek, Riyaq, Jubayl and Batrun before leaving at 1150 hours over the sea off Naqurah. |
| | 1120 | Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Naqurah. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1205 hours over the sea off Naqurah. |
| | 1855 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South before leaving at 0555 hours on 30 January over Alma al-Sha'b. |

| *Date* | *Time* | *Nature of violation* |
|---|---|---|
| 30 January 2014 | 0600 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs before leaving at 0810 hours over Naqurah. |
| | 0835 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 1010 hours over Naqurah. |
| | 0935 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs, Iqlim al-Kharrub and the South before leaving at 1300 hours over the sea off Naqurah. |
| | 1000 | Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1130 hours over Alma al-Sha'b. |
| | 2245 | Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea off Batrun. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 2350 hours over the sea off Naqurah. |
| 31 January 2014 | 0205 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 0710 hours over Alma al-Sha'b. |
| | 0600 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1530 hours over Rumaysh. |
| | 0935 | An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1630 hours over Rumaysh. |

United Nations A/68/786–S/2014/156

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
6 March 2014
English
Original: Arabic

**General Assembly**
**Sixty-eighth session**
Agenda item 35
**The situation in the Middle East**

**Security Council**
**Sixty-ninth year**

## Identical letters dated 5 March 2014 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I wish to draw your attention to the following information:

At 6 a.m. today, Wednesday, 5 March 2014, in yet another blatant violation of the 1974 Agreement on Disengagement, the Charter of the United Nations and the rules of international law, Israeli occupation forces fired four rockets from Tallat al-Sath and Khuwayn in the occupied Syrian Golan towards the school and mosque in Hamidiyah. At 6.30 a.m., Israeli occupation forces fired four tank shells at Hurriyah and, at 7.10 a.m., they fired machine gun salvos towards the Hamidiyah position, wounding seven members of the internal security forces and four civilians.

This aggression illustrates once again that the Israeli entity is directly supporting armed terrorist groups and proves beyond a doubt the extent of coordination between Israeli enemy forces and those terrorist groups. It is also clear that Israel will not refrain from intervening directly in support of the terrorist organizations, which are its agents, and from acting to alleviate the pressure they face whenever necessary. It does this in utter disregard of the consequences of its hostile actions, the most significant of which are undermining stability and heightening tensions in and around the area of disengagement.

The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic draws the attention of the Security Council to these events and calls on it to condemn unequivocally Israel's aggressions, which contravene international law and the Agreement on Disengagement, and increase tension and instability in and around the area of disengagement. Syria emphasizes that certain permanent Members of the Security Council are continually shielding Israel from attempts to hold it accountable for its hostile behaviour and violations of relevant Security Council resolutions by preventing the Council from condemning Israel for its repeated aggressions. By

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doing so, they are undermining the Council's credibility as the body responsible for maintaining international peace and security.

Syria once again calls on the Security Council to ensure compliance with its relevant resolutions, in particular resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973) and 497 (1981), which call for an end to the Israeli occupation of the Syrian Golan and for Israel to withdraw its forces from all occupied Arab territory, including the occupied Syrian Golan, to the lines of 4 June 1967.

I should be grateful if this letter could be circulated as a document of the sixty-eighth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 35, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Bashar **Ja'afari**
Permanent Representative of the
Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations

United Nations S/2014/157

Security Council

Distr.: General
5 March 2014

Original: English

# Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

## I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to paragraph 34 of Security Council resolution 2098 (2013). It covers major developments in the Democratic Republic of the Congo since my report of 17 December 2013 (S/2013/757), including with regard to the implementation of national commitments under the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Region and progress made by the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) in implementing its mandate. It also provides an update on the reconfiguration of MONUSCO and the transfer of tasks to the United Nations country team.

## II. Major developments

### Political developments

2. Despite the momentum and optimism following the defeat of the Mouvement du 23 mars (M23) in late 2013, challenges remained on moving forward on key political issues, as contained in the National Dialogue recommendations and the Nairobi Declarations. The Government reshuffle announced by the President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Joseph Kabila, on 23 October 2013 has not yet taken place and may delay the pace of progress in the implementation of key reforms. The M23 continued to be active as a movement, issuing statements and reportedly recruiting new members. The situation in Katanga was further undermined by political tensions revolving around the restriction of political space, the planned division of the province and the issue of political leadership of the province.

3. A number of serious security incidents exacerbated the fragile political and security environment in the country. On 30 December 2013, the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Forces armées de la République démocratique du Congo-FARDC) repelled coordinated attacks launched by unidentified armed assailants in the capital, Kinshasa, and in Lubumbashi and Kolwezi in Katanga Province, and in Kindu in Maniema Province. In Kinshasa, three separate groups



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simultaneously attacked the Congolese armed forces' headquarters/Ministry of Defence compound, the National Radio and N'Djili international airport. In Kindu, the assailants attacked the airport, while in Lubumbashi, violent clashes between the army and unknown gunmen took place on the outskirts of the city. As a result of the attacks, 103 people, including eight Congolese armed forces soldiers, were reportedly killed. These serious incidents appeared to be linked to followers of a self-proclaimed prophet and outspoken opponent of the Government, Joseph Mukungubila. These attacks, although repelled by the Congolese armed forces, have shown that threats to stability in the Democratic Republic of the Congo are not limited to the East.

4. In another serious incident on 2 January 2014, Colonel Mamadou Moustapha Ndala of the Congolese armed forces, who had played a key role in leading the military operations against the M23 and was involved in directing new operations against the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF), was assassinated by unidentified assailants north of Beni.

5. In keeping with the conclusions of the Kampala Dialogue between the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the M23, on 4 February the Parliament adopted an Amnesty Law for acts of insurrection, acts of war and political offences between 18 February 2006 and 20 December 2013. Consistent with international humanitarian and human rights laws, the Amnesty Law, which was promulgated by the President on 11 February, excludes amnesty for crimes of genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and gross violations of human rights, as well as treasonable offences.

6. On 23 January, the Government suspended the passage of a controversial oil bill that was currently under consideration in Parliament, in order to allow for more time for consultation. The bill had been denounced by both local and international anti-corruption regulators for its lack of transparency.

## Progress on implementation of national commitments under the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework Agreement for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Region

### National Oversight Mechanism and benchmarking process

7. MONUSCO and international partners continued to advocate for the strengthening of the National Oversight Mechanism's institutional framework. Nevertheless, nine months following its establishment, the Executive Committee of the three-tiered Mechanism for the implementation of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework Agreement has yet to adopt its rules of procedure and is operating with limited material and human resources. The Steering Committee, chaired by President Kabila, has only met once since the creation of the Mechanism, while the Consultative Council, which brings together representatives of different sectors including public institutions and civil society, has yet to hold its first meeting.

8. The Executive Committee is gradually advancing the benchmarking process, which will pave the way for developing an action plan for the Framework's implementation and direct the development of priority programmes. On 13 January, the Coordinator of the Mechanism's Executive Committee transmitted a formal

request to MONUSCO for support from the United Nations and international partners for a three-day seminar to elaborate and refine benchmarks and indicators for all six national commitments under the Framework. On 11 February, my Deputy Special Representative and Resident Coordinator transmitted a draft concept note on the organization of the proposed seminar to the Executive Committee of the National Oversight Mechanism. On 17 February, the concept note was shared with the Presidency prior to its transmission to the various stakeholders ahead of the seminar now planned for March.

**Security sector reform**

9. Progress on army reform has been slow, with no sign of an updated 2008 Army Reform Plan put before Parliament or tabled during the ordinary session of March 2014. A five-year programmatic law on police reform for the period from 2014 to 2017, adopted by the Senate on 5 November and signed into law by President Kabila on 24 December 2013, provided the legal framework for implementing reform activities, including establishing criteria for recruitment and promotion, salary scale and retirement arrangements for police officers. On 28 December, the President appointed General Charles Bisengimana as the new head of the Congolese National Police.

**Consolidation of State authority**

10. Following the liberation of areas previously occupied by the M23 in North Kivu, MONUSCO supported the Government's efforts to restore state authority in the East, including through the deployment of key state actors, in order to prevent a return to conflict. As part of this process, approximately 950 elements of the Congolese National Police and local representatives from provincial Ministries were redeployed to Rutshuru and Kiwanja.

11. MONUSCO, mainly through funding from the Peacebuilding Fund, undertook several programmes directly supporting peace consolidation and restoration of state authority under the International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy (ISSSS). These include, inter alia, the creation of five prosecution support cells in the East; the construction of four prisons; the construction and staffing of four Tribunaux de paix, and the construction of pilot Mining Trading Centres.

12. In South Kivu, on 8 January 2014, the Congolese Office des routes, supported by the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), resumed the rehabilitation of the Shabunda-Burhale road through ISSSS funding.

**Decentralization**

13. In his address to the nation on 31 December 2013, President Kabila stressed the need to accelerate the decentralization process, including the progressive establishment of new provinces, the devolution of financial services from the central Government to the provinces and the prompt establishment of the Caisse nationale de péréquation (National Stabilization Fund), aimed at streamlining development investments among the provinces. The Parliament is expected to adopt outstanding laws, including the programmatic laws on the establishment of new provinces and the demarcation of provincial entities, at its March to June ordinary session.

**Structural reforms of government institutions, including financial reforms**

14. On 31 December 2013, the Government published the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative report for 2011 and reaffirmed its commitment to publish the 2012 report of the Initiative in March 2014, in a bid to resume its participation in the Initiative, following the country's suspension in April 2013. The Government also announced the adoption of additional measures to develop a strategy aimed at reforming public services. Two laws are currently under consideration by the Parliament: the Organic Law establishing the organization and functioning of public services of the provincial, local and central authority; and the law amending the status of public servants and State officials.

**Reconciliation, tolerance and democratization**

15. On 26 December 2013, the National Dialogue Follow-up Committee, co-chaired by the National Assembly Speaker, Aubin Minaku, and the President of the Senate, Leon Kengo, adopted its rules of procedures. Following a meeting on 29 January 2014, between President Kabila and the two co-chairs, 100 out of the 750 recommendations were identified as priorities for immediate implementation. The 17-member Committee, including Members of Parliament and representatives of civil society, will monitor the implementation of the National Dialogue recommendations. MONUSCO, along with the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region and other international partners, has consistently underscored the need to align the functions and work of the Oversight Mechanism (for the implementation of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework) with those of the National Dialogue Follow-up Committee.

16. Further steps were taken towards reviving the electoral process. On 8 January, under the aegis of the Independent National Electoral Commission, the representatives of 320 political parties, including the main opposition parties, adopted a new code of conduct for political parties and candidates. The new code of conduct, and the memorandum of understanding on the consultative framework Comité de liaison were signed on 8 February by the Commission and most political parties (as of 10 February, 233 political parties out of 451 had signed). A number of opposition parties, including the Union pour la démocratie et le progrès social (UDPS) and the Union pour la nation congolaise (UNC), did not sign the documents. On 30 January, the Independent National Electoral Commission presented to the Parliament two options for the 2013-2016 electoral cycle road map. The first option would require a constitutional revision to allow for the holding of indirect elections for provincial deputies. In both options, presidential and national legislative elections would take place in November 2016. The Parliament is expected to adopt the final road map at its March to June session. In the previous session, it allocated some US$ 166 million to the Commission for its 2014 activities.

17. Discussions on a new electoral law are ongoing in Parliament. Once adopted, the new law will determine whether provincial elections will be conducted through direct or indirect suffrage. At the request of the Independent National Electoral Commission, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) prepared a draft comprehensive elections support project entitled Projet d'appui au cycle électoral covering the 2014-2016 local, provincial, legislative and Presidential elections.

**Situation in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo**

18. The situation in North Kivu remains volatile. Following the defeat of the M23, MONUSCO issued a warning to other armed groups, urging them to surrender or face military operations. Through sustained pressure and a proactive communication campaign by the Congolese armed forces and MONUSCO, armed groups, including Mayi-Mayi Lafontaine, Forces populaires congolaises (FPC), Mayi Mayi Simba, Mayi-Mayi Shetani and the Mouvement pour la libération du Congo (MPLC), expressed their intention to discuss the terms of their surrender with the Government.

19. The Allied Democratic Forces increased their activities in Beni territory. On 25 December 2013, they attacked and briefly captured Kamango, north-east of Beni, before the Congolese armed forces regained control of the town with MONUSCO aerial support. Nine Congolese armed forces soldiers were reportedly killed and some 2,000 civilians were displaced. MONUSCO is investigating unconfirmed reports of the killing of 20 civilians in the Mutwanga area, allegedly by ADF elements prior to the incident of 25 December.

20. In a serious setback for the Congolese armed forces, on 2 January 2014, Colonel Mamadou Moustapha Ndala was killed along with two others in an ambush laid by unidentified assailants near Ngadi, north of Beni. Colonel Ndala was a respected commander of the armed forces who played a key role in operations against the M23. Investigations by the Congolese armed forces into the assassination are ongoing.

21. On 2 and 3 January, MONUSCO helicopters were shot at by suspected ADF elements near Beni. MONUSCO returned fire. No damage or casualties were recorded. On 5 January, a Congolese armed forces soldier was killed east of Kamango in continued clashes with ADF. In response to ongoing ADF attacks, on 16 January, the Congolese armed forces commenced operations to clear routes and limited areas. MONUSCO provided logistic support, intelligence, and direct liaison on the ground.

22. On 2 January, rebels from the Alliance des patriotes pour un Congo libre et souverain (APCLS) clashed north-west of Kitchanga with a Congolese armed forces regiment composed mainly of ex-members of the Congrès national pour la défense du peuple (CNDP). This incident exacerbated tensions among the Hunde and Tutsi communities in the area. On 14 January, Mayi-Mayi Cheka attacked Pinga, which had been cleared of armed groups in December through joint operations of the Congolese armed forces and MONUSCO, killing four armed forces soldiers and injuring three civilians. The Congolese armed forces, with support from MONUSCO, successfully repelled the attack.

23. The Forces démocratiques de libération du Rwanda (FDLR) continued to pose a threat to civilians in North and South Kivu. Following movements of FDLR elements in December from Walikale towards Luofu in Lubero territory, security incidents increased in the Luofu area, including the abduction and mistreatment of three customary chiefs on 25 December. In South Kivu, FDLR continued to take advantage of security vacuums to expand their control, reportedly installing parallel administrations, including in Mwenga and Fizi territories. MONUSCO is currently supporting planned operations of the Congolese armed forces against FDLR in Fizi territory.

24. The security situation in South Kivu remained unpredictable, particularly in Shabunda, Mwenga, Uvira and Fizi territories. In Shabunda, 150 elements of various factions of Raia Mutomboki surrendered.

25. Following Congolese armed forces operations, Mai-Mai Yakutumba retreated from Fizi territory and attempted to forge an alliance with FDLR, but failed to open a base in Mwenga's Itombwe Sector.

26. In Katanga, the security situation remained highly volatile. Despite the surrender of a number of Mayi-Mayi elements, insecurity persisted mainly in Mitwaba, Moba, Manono and Pweto territories owing to the re-emergence of a Mayi-Mayi movement led by "Kata Katanga". On 7 January, violent clashes occurred between the Congolese armed forces and Bakata-Katanga rebels in Kiziba village (30 km from Lubumbashi), during which an estimated 200 houses were burnt. On 28 January, fighters affiliated with Mayi-Mayi Bakata Katanga attacked Kikomo village, setting homes on fire and looting food distributed by the World Food Programme to internally displaced persons. On 11 February, Kata Katanga attacked the village of Tpembe (170 km from Pweto), unsuccessfully attempting to kidnap the mayor for his cooperation with the Congolese armed forces. In total, over 600 houses in 11 villages have been destroyed since October 2013. Inter-community tensions between the Pygmy and Bantu in north-eastern Manono and south Nyunzu territory also increased.

27. In Orientale Province, the security situation remained relatively calm, despite reports of a splinter group of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) and unidentified armed elements. On 29 December and on 6 January, separate attacks by suspected LRA elements in Anduala, Haut-Uele, and in Bondo territory, Bas-Uele, were reported.

28. In south Irumu, repeated attacks and human rights violations by the Forces de résistance patriotiques en Ituri (FRPI), targeting civilians as well as the Congolese armed forces, were reported. In late December in Mambasa territory, the Morgan armed group attacked Pakwa and Salate villages. MONUSCO established a Mobile Operation Base to support the armed forces and deter any attack against civilians.

**Humanitarian situation**

29. The estimated number of internally displaced persons in the Democratic Republic of the Congo stands at more than 2.9 million, an increase from 2.7 million in the previous reporting period. In North Kivu, meagre return figures were observed from camps around Goma, while ADF activity in Beni territory led to an additional 90,000 displacements. Orientale, Katanga and Maniema Provinces each saw an increase of around 40,000 internally displaced persons owing to fighting between the Forces de résistance patriotique en Ituri and the Congolese armed forces in southern Irumu, attacks by the Bakata Katanga and activity by Mayi-Mayi Kems and Raia Mutomboki elements. Armed conflicts represented 90 per cent of the causes of displacement. More than 1.1 million internally displaced persons are in North Kivu, amounting to 38 per cent of the total displaced population in the country, and sizeable groups are also found in South Kivu, Katanga, Maniema and Orientale Provinces. In Katanga, the number of internally displaced persons increased from 350,000 to over 400,000 in the past three months. Access to internally displaced persons was constrained by growing insecurity and physical deterioration of access routes, leading to some partners suspending their activities.

WFP distributed food to around 17,000 newly displaced people in January. Cholera also remains a serious health concern in the province. There was an increase of 98 per cent in the number of cases of cholera in Katanga between 2012 and 2013 (from 6,930 to 13,726 cases) and a 56 per cent increase in the number of deaths from cholera (from 223 to 348).

30. The 2013 humanitarian appeal for the Democratic Republic of the Congo, estimated at US$ 893 million, was covered at 81 per cent with US$ 730 million funded as at 5 February 2014. A new appeal was launched, calling for US$ 832 million in humanitarian assistance for 2014, with no allocations to date. In December, a total of US$ 7.1 million from the Democratic Republic of the Congo humanitarian pooled fund was allocated for North Kivu and Katanga provinces.

31. Owing to the security situation in the Central African Republic, by 21 January, 58,000 refugees had arrived in Equateur and Orientale Provinces, including some 12,000 new arrivals since December. Following funding shortfalls to WFP, general food distributions have been temporarily suspended since January throughout 35 Camp Coordination and Camp Management sites in North Kivu.

**Economic developments**

32. On 31 January, the National Assembly adopted the 2014 State budget of US$ 9 billion, equivalent to 40.6 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP), representing an increase of 22.1 per cent compared to the 2013 budget. The final budget was increased by US$ 0.8 billion, compared to an earlier draft, following adjustments made for elections, decentralization, restoration of State authority, population census, security sector reform and the rebuilding of areas affected by rebellions. The 2014 State budget, promulgated by President Kabila on 1 February, takes into account the implementation of national commitments under the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework. It also includes provisions for the implementation of the National Dialogue recommendations, as well as the holding of local, provincial and senatorial elections. Economic growth increased from 7.2 per cent in 2012 to 8.1 per cent in 2013. Inflation has remained at 1 per cent.

**Regional developments**

33. On 14 January 2014, the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region held its fifth Ordinary Summit in Luanda under its new Chair, the President of Angola, Jose Eduardo dos Santos. In their final communiqué, leaders of the region urged MONUSCO to intensify its operations against armed groups in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, in particular against FDLR and ADF. The leaders called on the Joint Fusion Cell of the International Conference to investigate the link between ADF and the Al-Shabaab terrorist group and encouraged a speedy elaboration of tools to combat the illegal exploitation of natural resources and the rapid operationalization of the Natural Resources Technical Unit.

34. On 31 January, my Special Representative, Martin Kobler, and my Special Envoy for the Great Lakes Region, Mary Robinson, accompanied my Deputy, Jan Eliasson, to the Regional Oversight Mechanism's third high-level meeting in Addis Ababa, in the margins of the 22nd African Union Summit. My Deputy called on all signatories to sustain the momentum and underscored the need to pursue the comprehensive strategy to address the root causes of the conflict in the region as well as collective efforts to promote dialogue in the region. In the final communiqué

of the meeting, the members of the Regional Oversight Mechanism further renewed their commitment to the implementation of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework.

35. The Security Council, in its resolution 2136 (2014) of 30 January 2014, extended the mandate of the Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo until 1 February 2015, with various requests to Member States to abide by their respective commitments.

36. The continued presence of some 1,325 former M23 fighters (according to the Ugandan authorities) in Uganda and 682 in Rwanda (most of them there since March 2013) remains a complicating factor in the building of confidence between the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda and Uganda. Consultations continued between relevant stakeholders to facilitate the return and demobilization of these former M23 elements, including through donor funding.

37. The influx of refugees from the Central African Republic affected the bordering province of Equateur, heightening the risks of a potential spillover of the intercommunal and sectarian tensions into the Democratic Republic of the Congo. In a bid to defuse growing community and sectarian tensions, MONUSCO, together with civil society, is conducting sensitization activities on conflict resolution and peaceful coexistence between the communities. In late December, the Democratic Republic of the Congo had deployed 850 troops as part of the African Union Support Mission to the Central African Republic.

## III. Implementation of the mandate of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

### Protection of civilians

38. Although the threat posed by the M23 to civilians was removed from North Kivu, other armed groups continued to pose a threat to civilians in the East. The MONUSCO joint protection teams continued to monitor potential threats to the civilian population to assess the situation in vulnerable areas and identify protection needs and mitigating measures. The intensification of military operations with the Congolese armed forces prompted the Mission to step up and strengthen the screening of armed forces units, which MONUSCO was requested to support, in compliance with the United Nations Human Rights Due Diligence Policy. MONUSCO also continued to sensitize civil society leaders and the population on the planning of security and military operations in the East.

### Neutralizing armed groups

39. The reporting period was characterized by further momentum in the efforts of MONUSCO to neutralize armed groups in support of the Congolese armed forces. Underpinned by Security Council resolution 2098 (2013), MONUSCO adopted a more robust posture, presence and profile, in particular against ADF and FDLR. Though purely offensive operations have yet to be undertaken by MONUSCO, the Mission is currently providing support to the offensive operations of the Congolese armed forces against ADF around Kamango, launched on 16 January 2014. Offensive operations against FDLR are in an advanced stage of planning. Planning

has been supported by information provided by the MONUSCO unarmed, unmanned aerial systems. Although FDLR has expressed its intention not to engage in fighting with MONUSCO and has avoided contact with MONUSCO units, the armed group has not taken any steps to lay down its arms. In preparation for the upcoming operations, the Congolese armed forces committed units and MONUSCO positioned Force Intervention Brigade battalions in strategic areas in Rwindi, Walikale and Kibumba. MONUSCO is also supporting armed forces operations currently under way against FRPI in South Irumu.

40. Since late December 2013, following the coordinated attacks in Kinshasa, Lubumbashi and Kindu, five important joint operations against ADF, APCLS, and Mayi-Mayi Cheka were conducted with the Congolese armed forces. MONUSCO continues to provide critical logistical support to the armed forces and has in the reporting period provided over 100,000 litres of fuel, 54 ground-to-air movements and medical evacuation to armed forces injured soldiers.

41. In an effort to enhance effectiveness in dealing with armed groups, MONUSCO has begun to minimize the use of static sites where the Mission had limited influence. Further closures are planned following the completion of a tactical infrastructure review. A joint strategic review and military capability study conducted from 16 to 31 January recognized a new momentum in the military operations following the introduction of the Force Intervention Brigade, and strategic changes in the Force structure are under review to maximize the Force's effectiveness in the implementation of the MONUSCO mandate.

**Monitoring the implementation of the arms embargo**

42. Since the liberation of large areas of North Kivu, MONUSCO established additional temporary operating bases close to the national border in the East and considerably increased its patrol activity. The Congolese armed forces also increased its presence to assist in border monitoring. The Expanded Joint Verification Mechanism team was requested to investigate allegations of cross-border support to armed groups and determine the origin of weapons, ammunition and vehicles discovered in areas vacated by the M23.

43. Since their operationalization, the unmanned aerial systems have provided MONUSCO with a responsive, controlled and timely source of information, particularly in terms of supplementing the Force's intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance efforts against the illegal activities of armed groups.

**Good offices**

44. My Special Representative has continued to strongly encourage a political environment conducive to the implementation of key mandated tasks, including calling for Congolese engagement in and ownership of security sector reform, progress in stabilization, the timely implementation of the National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Plan (PNDDR III), the promotion of inclusive dialogue among all stakeholders, and the establishment of an effective national civilian structure to ensure equitable natural resource extraction. He also continued to promote an inclusive national dialogue aimed at furthering reconciliation and the holding of credible provincial and local elections. As part of that engagement, he met with President Kabila on 15 February 2014.

45. In coordination with the team of my Special Envoy for the Great Lakes Region, Mary Robinson, my Special Representative frequently travelled to Kigali and Kampala in pursuit of enhanced and more integrated regional cooperation, including in the areas of security and combating the illegal exploitation of natural resources.

46. Regarding support to the electoral process, consultations with international partners are ongoing through the Technical and Steering Committees of the Independent National Electoral Commission. MONUSCO, in collaboration with international partners, is supporting the Commission to mobilize resources for the next electoral cycle. My Deputy Special Representative and Resident Coordinator held a series of meetings with donors to advocate for and facilitate the mobilization of resources for the UNDP electoral support project.

**Support to security sector reform and police reform**

47. MONUSCO and international partners continued to advocate for the need to adopt an army reform plan and to define the national defence strategy and priorities. Together with the European Union Advisory and Assistance Mission for Security Reform in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, MONUSCO provided advice to the Ministry of Defence working group on army reform issues. The European Union Mission and MONUSCO also continued their co-chairing of meetings of the working group of international partners on defence reform issues.

48. Although MONUSCO deployed military trainers to the Tactical Training Centre (Centre d'entraînement tactique de batallions) in Kisangani in September 2013, delays by the Congolese armed forces in designating units to be trained impeded progress, including delaying the screening of the armed forces' rapid reaction units. MONUSCO continued to provide training support to armed forces units in North Kivu, South Kivu and Ituri district in Orientale Province.

49. MONUSCO and Congolese Court magistrates conducted 30 joint visits of police cells in 16 locations affected by armed conflict. As a result, the number of detainees and cases exceeding the lawful detention period decreased significantly, while the number of cases forwarded to the Court increased.

50. MONUSCO continued to provide technical support to Congolese prison authorities on security, provision of life-sustaining services such as food and health care, and prisoner case flow management. A total of 30 corrections Government-provided personnel were redeployed to the East. In December 2013, UNDP approved the seed-funding of US$ 1.5 million for the implementation of three (out of the five) projects under the multi-year Joint United Nations Justice Support Programme. MONUSCO also continued its regular activities in support of the justice system, including training justice officials and staff on procedural and substantive matters, and finalized its mapping of military justice institutions.

**Support to disarmament, demobilization and reintegration/disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration**

51. The Mission continued to provide its good offices to support the Government in the development of a single and overarching disarmament, demobilization and reintegration/repatriation and resettlement programme for both Congolese and foreign armed group elements. On 26 December, the Government adopted the third

phase of the National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Plan (PNDDR III). This plan, which was designed with the support of humanitarian partners, has a budgetary allocation of $99,574,416 and targets 24,410 persons in war-affected areas. An interministerial committee, supported by MONUSCO, has been tasked with steering the implementation of the new programme, following the endorsement of the PNDDR III plan by the President on 26 December 2013.

52. Despite the endorsement of PNDDR III, there is a lack of clarity on the eligibility criteria, including ambiguity over the different categories of former fighters, inclusion of dependants, and the combatant-weapon ratio. In addition, serious questions remain over the nature of the proposed relocation of combatants outside of the Kivus and the availability of funding for PNDDR III, especially for its long-term reintegration aspects.

53. In the meantime, there are more than 8,500 former fighters waiting in nine camps across the country. The largest regrouping site Bweremana (North Kivu) is hosting 5,500 former fighters and dependants. In response to requests from the Congolese armed forces, MONUSCO provided temporary support, including food rations, supplies and medical assistance, to improve living conditions at the site.

54. The United Nations country team led by UNDP has developed a reintegration programme. It is expected that once political and technical issues related to the nature of the disarmament and demobilization process are clarified, the reintegration programme will accommodate the vetted former fighters, should funding be made available.

**Stabilization and consolidation of State authority**

55. During the period under review, MONUSCO prioritized stabilization activities in Rutshuru and Kiwanja in North Kivu through "Islands of stability", aimed at providing a framework for integrated United Nations activities in areas cleared from armed groups.

56. MONUSCO encouraged the return of the Congolese authorities to areas affected by armed conflict, including the re-establishment of security and a functioning justice system. In Pinga, MONUSCO supported the return of the Congolese National Police to the area (51 since 10 January). The Mission also supported the reopening of the Rutshuru prison by the North Kivu Provincial Justice Minister and provided training to prison personnel in Pinga. The Mission provided support to the establishment of a Local Protection Committee in Pinga to improve the protection of civilians in the area. MONUSCO is also facilitating the deployment of prosecutors on rotation in Walikale following the reopening of the court in late 2013.

57. Working closely with UNDP, MONUSCO is conducting a quarterly poll to detect dynamic changes in areas affected by conflict with a view to developing stabilization and peace consolidation plans in the Kivus.

**Human rights**

58. Numerous armed groups as well as Congolese defence and security forces continued to regularly commit serious human rights violations against civilians, in particular, though not only, in several eastern provinces affected by conflict. Following investigations conducted during the reporting period, MONUSCO was

able to confirm serious human rights violations against civilians in different locations of Beni territory in North Kivu Province. These include the killing of at least 21 civilians, 11 of whom were children, and the wounding of three others, including one child, in an attack on Rwenzori collectivity, on 11 December 2013. Following the alleged coup of 30 December, serious allegations of large-scale human rights violations are also being investigated in Katanga and Kinshasa Provinces, and, to a lesser extent, Maniema Province. While the investigations are ongoing, MONUSCO is able to confirm thus far that at least 46 people were killed and 10 wounded by National Security and Defence Forces in Lubumbashi on 30 December 2013.

**Provision of support to national and international judicial processes**

59. MONUSCO continued to assist military justice authorities, through its prosecution support cells, to investigate and prosecute serious crimes, including crimes of sexual violence. At the request of the Congolese Government, and with support from the European Union, MONUSCO and UNDP established a seventh prosecution support cell in Lubumbashi, Katanga Province.

60. MONUSCO supported a mobile court hearing in Beni-Butembo, Lubero territory, in February, of 22 criminal cases (18 of sexual violence and four of murder). The Mission continued to monitor the activities of the Morgan Sadalla militia, in particular the Mayi-Mayi Simba, and supported a mobile court hearing in February in a case involving 24 suspects charged with crimes against humanity (rape, murder, kidnapping and looting) with over 400 victims and witnesses. Following a number of serious human rights violations committed since August by Congolese armed forces troops during operations against FRPI in South Irumu, MONUSCO provided support to the investigations undertaken by the Congolese military justice system, which resulted in the arrest of 15 officers and soldiers of the Congolese armed forces.

**Sexual violence**

61. Sexual violence crimes continued to be committed by armed groups and State agents. In January, sexual violence crimes were allegedly committed against at least four women, 35 girls and one man by elements of armed groups and members of the national defence and security forces. Armed groups in Ituri district, Orientale Province, predominantly FRPI, were responsible for sexual violence against 11 victims. Other armed groups were responsible for a further 12 cases. Congolese armed forces soldiers were allegedly responsible for committing sexual violence against 11 victims, mainly in North Kivu and Orientale Provinces. Other State agents, including the Congolese National Police, were responsible for a further six cases.

62. The trial of those involved in the Minova case resumed on 22 January after a four-week interruption caused by a lack of military judicial personnel. From 11 to 19 February, with the support of the United Nations and other partners, the military court held sessions in Minova, hearing testimonies of victims of rape and other human rights violations. MONUSCO continues to provide technical and logistical support to the Congolese military justice authorities in these trials.

### Child protection and armed conflict

63. During the reporting period, 268 children (47 girls and 221 boys) were separated from armed groups that surrendered to the Congolese armed forces in North Kivu. The youngest recruit was a 10-year-old boy; 113 children were separated from the Nyatura armed group, followed by 68 from the Force de défense des droits de l'homme (FDDH). Children were also identified among the ranks of the APCLS (18), the Union des patriotes congolais pour la paix (UPCP) (16), the Forces populaires congolaises (FPC) (16) and the Nduma défense du Congo (NDC)/Cheka (15). Partners of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) assisted a total of 482 children who exited armed groups (441 in North Kivu alone), including 68 girls.

### Mine action

64. The transfer of tasks related to the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) to the United Nations country team was completed. UNMAS continues, however, to carry out humanitarian demining activities owing to the lack of appropriate capacity within the United Nations country team. The 49 per cent budget cut of MONUSCO explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) and Weapons and Ammunition Management (WAM) components will reduce UNMAS EOD support from six to two multitasking teams. These will focus on the removal of ammunition and unexploded ordnance in Nyiragongo and Rutshuru. In January, 558 unexploded ordnance, 65,000 items of small arms ammunitions and 9,642 unserviceable items were collected and destroyed in North Kivu. In mid-February, MONUSCO launched a two-month ammunition and weapons management training programme for the Congolese armed forces in Kisangani, in support of the armed forces Logistics Base and Rapid Reaction Force.

### Stabilization and peace consolidation progress

65. The revised ISSSS, in support of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework, was presented to the Government on 13 January and subsequently to international partners, to support stabilization activities across the East. This new strategy aims at addressing the root causes of the conflict, through a multifaceted approach focusing on democratic dialogue, security provision, restoration of state authority, socioeconomic development, and putting an end to sexual violence in conflict.

### Extraction and trade of natural resources

66. On 20 January, the regional certification process was launched. Certification will be based on information provided on the origin of the mineral resources and the identity of the vendor. The new process will reportedly be extended to other States members of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region to facilitate the fight against the illegal exploitation of natural resources in the Great Lakes region.

67. Little progress was achieved in the implementation of the traceability/validation process in conflict areas covered by the Centre de négoce Ndigila and Itebero, in Walikale territory, and Rubaya, in Masisi territory. MONUSCO assisted the Ministry of Mines in conducting validation exercises in non-conflict areas in Maniema territory, in the Kalima, Pangi and Matate mining sites, as well as in the Kalimbi mine in Walungu territory in South Kivu. Some progress was made in the

validation planning for mining sites in Katanga. In partnership with the Government, MONUSCO is co-leading the validation process of mining sites before the establishment of "Points de vente/Centres de négoce".

## IV. Safety and security of United Nations personnel within the context of operations of the MONUSCO Intervention Brigade

68. Security threats and risks to United Nations staff, premises and operations increased countrywide, including in the south-western provinces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The most serious incidents occurred on 5 January, when a MONUSCO national staff member was shot in Beni by an unidentified man. Investigations by the Congolese National Police are ongoing.

69. Regarding serious security threats to United Nations personnel or property, MONUSCO recorded 51 crime-related incidents, 5 cases of civil unrest and 20 hazard-related incidents. These include burglary at residences of staff members, theft of United Nations property, road accidents, demonstrations in front of United Nations compounds and negative sentiments expressed against MONUSCO.

70. Threats to the security of United Nations staff, premises and operations remain high in the northern part of North Kivu Province owing to the activities of ADF/National Army for the Liberation of Uganda (NALU), which have threatened to directly target United Nations staff and installations if attacked by the Congolese armed forces and MONUSCO. In response, non-critical international staff members were relocated from Beni to Goma. The terrorism threat posed by ADF/NALU in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo should not be ignored. MONUSCO is conducting a vulnerability assessment of United Nations premises across the country with a particular focus on north-eastern areas. On 18 December 2013, a MONUSCO utility helicopter crash-landed when the rotors hit a tree near Mpati in Walikale area, North Kivu. The helicopter rotor was damaged and two crew members sustained minor injuries.

## V. Joint security assessment

71. From 19 October to 7 November, MONUSCO and the Congolese Government undertook joint assessment missions to evaluate the security and humanitarian situation and progress in the extension of State authority in 30 territories and localities throughout Orientale, North and South Kivu, Maniema and Katanga Provinces. In Orientale Province, the assessment confirmed a relative decrease in LRA activities. FRPI activities increased in southern Irumu, in Ituri district. In North Kivu, ADF had increased its activities. In Walikale and Masisi territories, joint operations by the Congolese armed forces and MONUSCO had helped to restore State authority in Pinga. In South Kivu, exactions committed by Raia Mutomboki and FDLR were the most relevant findings. In Katanga Province, Mayi-Mayi Kata Katanga shifted their activities towards the south and new alliances of Mayi-Mayi groups were forged.

# VI. Mission reconfiguration and road map for the transfer of tasks

### Transfer of tasks

72. Following the identification of a "road map" of tasks to be transferred from MONUSCO to the United Nations country team, detailed plans on the handover in areas not affected by armed conflict were developed and bridging arrangements, transfer locations and timelines were confirmed. As a transitional arrangement, MONUSCO will be making staff available to agencies for certain tasks. The tasks identified to be transferred by June 2014 are on course. The only exception is the multi-year capacity-building support to strengthen dialogue between the Government and civil society actors, which will be completed in June 2015.

73. In parallel with the handover, a strategic capacity assessment of the needs of the United Nations country team continues. Preliminary findings show that the country team possesses the technical capacities required for the transfer in areas not affected by armed conflict. However, operational capacities will pose a significant challenge following the withdrawal of MONUSCO from non-conflict areas. The assessment has also revealed that few activities have been handed over to State institutions.

74. Next steps include developing a resource mobilization strategy for the United Nations country team to attract the necessary resources. The reconfiguration and transfer of tasks will provide a point of departure for the planned revision of a joint strategic framework for the United Nations family in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

### Mission reconfiguration

75. MONUSCO continued the planning and implementation of the Mission's reconfiguration to the East. MONUSCO drafted its Mission Concept, outlining a vision for an operational and field-based Mission, focusing on areas affected by armed conflict. In support of this vision, MONUSCO has decided to retain a lean Mission headquarters in Kinshasa that will focus on providing good offices, advice and support to the Government, in particular with respect to the implementation of the commitments outlined in the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework.

76. In areas not affected by armed conflict, integrated teams will ensure continued presence through six antenna offices in Bandundu, Kanaga, Kindu, Matadi, Mbandaka and Mbuji-Mayi. The antennas represent a reduction in staff of around 80 per cent. The staff will be trained in early warning and risk analysis, human rights monitoring and reporting, as well as security and communication, and have minimum monitoring and reporting functions. The antenna offices will constitute a platform for close collaboration between MONUSCO, the United Nations country team, local authorities and civil society actors, which will facilitate the smooth and complete transfer of tasks from MONUSCO to the United Nations country team in those areas.

77. As of 1 July, MONUSCO will cease its aviation, movement control and transport services in all antenna locations except Mbandaka. Other services will either cease or be reduced to serve the antennas only.

78. In support of the Mission's operations in the East, two thirds of all substantive staff in Kinshasa will be redeployed to areas freed from armed groups or co-located in priority zones in North Kivu to support the establishment of "Islands of stability". To ensure the continuity of MONUSCO operations and to minimize the impact on urban areas in the East, there will be a phased and gradual move of staff and Mission assets.

79. As at 15 February, around 130 civilian and uniformed personnel had moved from Kinshasa to Goma, including my Deputy Special Representative responsible for eastern operations, the Force Commander, the Director of Mission Support, the Chief of Staff, and a majority of Heads of substantive sections. It is envisaged that others will redeploy in August. The Mission further anticipates reducing the number of military observers and team sites in areas not affected by armed conflict, while strengthening border-monitoring activities in the East. Its reconfiguration will be pursued in line with the recommendations of the strategic review, as presented in paragraph 41 above.

80. At the end of November and in early December 2013, the Office of the Police Commissioner initiated the relocation of functions to Goma and training coordination to Kisangani. The Police Reform Cell will maintain a residual presence in Kinshasa within the Executive Secretariat of the Steering Committee on Police Reform. Pending the full review of required logistical needs, United Nations police officers and formed police units are gradually redeploying to sectors in the East.

## VII. Observations

81. The comprehensive approach presented in my report to the Security Council of 27 February 2013 (S/2013/119) has started to bear fruit. One year after its signing, the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework remains central to consolidating peace in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and catalysing development and reconstruction for its people and the region. The combination of a robust approach aimed at neutralizing armed groups, determined regional engagement to ensure the fulfilment of the commitments made by the signatories of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework, and the pursuit of essential reforms in the Democratic Republic of the Congo remain important elements of a strategy that needs to be energetically pursued in the months to come in order to consolidate the gains realized in 2013 and make further progress in addressing the root causes of the violence that is still pervasive in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo.

82. The military defeat of the M23 in November 2013 represented an important milestone in enhancing security and stability in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo. It allowed the State to return to areas over which it had lost control for more than two years and led to a substantial number of surrenders among other armed groups. But much remains to be done in order to consolidate those gains. Former M23 fighters who have not committed serious crimes, in particular those remaining in Uganda and Rwanda, need to be demobilized and reintegrated into Congolese society. I welcome the recent promulgation of the amnesty law by President Kabila and encourage the Government to urgently implement it in order to speed up the process of reintegration of former fighters. I call on the Congolese Government to further develop the National Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Plan, in close coordination with the international donor community

and in line with the principle of an essentially voluntary process, and ensure its early implementation. I also urge the Governments of Rwanda and Uganda to collaborate in the repatriation of those former fighters.

83. Other dangerous armed groups continue to prey on the population in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo. Ongoing operations against FDLR and the Allied Democratic Forces, in particular, must continue and those groups, which are not only terrorizing the Congolese population and exploiting the natural resources of the country but also represent a threat to regional stability, must be neutralized. I once again urge all signatories of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework to implement their commitments. I have asked my Special Envoy and Special Representative, in close consultation with the other special envoys, to continue their diplomatic efforts aimed at building confidence between the Democratic Republic of the Congo and its neighbours.

84. The Democratic Republic of the Congo has made gradual progress on implementing the six national commitments under the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework. There is now a window of opportunity to speed up the pace of those reform efforts. The continued military operations by the Congolese armed forces and MONUSCO need to be matched by a concerted political effort to move forward on the implementation of national commitments. The progress achieved to date does not guarantee that the reform processes and initiatives required to stabilize the East will take hold. I therefore strongly encourage the Congolese Government to accelerate the implementation of key reforms. Tangible progress on key issues, such as security sector reform, decentralization, natural resource management and the fight against corruption, which are often interconnected, would help to win over the Congolese population and build confidence in the future of the country and its institutions. That, in turn, would contribute to a political climate conducive to the holding of credible, transparent and peaceful elections within the constitutional time frames.

85. It will be of critical importance that further headway be made in the coming months. My Special Representative has therefore initiated a functional coordination mechanism at the ambassadorial level concentrating on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, elections and security sector reform. I am particularly concerned about the slow pace of security sector reform, despite the emphasis placed by President Kabila on its prioritization. Army reform needs to gain momentum. It must be consistent in vision and scope with the fundamental changes required to turn the Congolese armed forces into a professional and disciplined force, acting as a protector of the people and the country's territorial integrity. An effective rapid reaction force, established within the framework of a national security sector reform road map, should gradually assume some of the military tasks of MONUSCO.

86. Further progress is also needed on the extension of State authority, decentralization, electoral preparations and structural reforms aimed at enhancing political and economic governance and effectively fighting corruption, which is taking a toll on the socioeconomic well-being and security of the Congolese people every day. The illicit exploitation of natural resources, in which armed groups are heavily involved, is one of the key drivers of conflict in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo. I look forward to the re-engagement of the Government with the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative and encourage the passage of an oil

bill broadly accepted once the required levels of transparency have been met. These initiatives, if successfully carried through, will contribute to enhancing the transparent management of natural resources. The challenges posed by the implementation of all these reforms cannot be underestimated. The international community must not only rally in support of the Congolese Government and provide it with much-needed financial assistance but it must also encourage the private sector to become the main driver of prosperity and development.

87. In almost all the above-mentioned areas, MONUSCO can play a decisive role. Its Force, equipped with a robust mandate, effective capabilities, and the determination of its troop-contributing countries, has proven that it can be an effective tool for the protection of civilians alongside a clear political strategy. The Mission has developed new approaches and strategies, such as the "Islands of stability", to support the stabilization of the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo and create durable peace in the country. It is taking a lead role within the international community as a key interlocutor on many aspects of the national commitments of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and continues to advocate strongly for human rights and an end to serious crimes under international law, including sexual violence and abuse. In order to better implement its mandate, MONUSCO has initiated its reconfiguration, including the transfer of tasks to the United Nations country team and the redeployment of staff to the East. MONUSCO will continue to closely monitor developments in Kinshasa and the West through its "antennas" for early warning of potential threats.

88. At this critical juncture, the robust political, protection and military mandate of MONUSCO remains vital to maintain the current momentum and bring long-term peace and stability to the peoples of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Great Lakes region. I strongly recommend that the Security Council extend the Mission's mandate in the year ahead so that we can further our efforts towards peace and security in the Great Lakes region.

89. I wish to express my appreciation to my Special Representative for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Head of MONUSCO, Martin Kobler, and my Special Envoy for the Great Lakes Region, Mary Robinson, the special envoys of the African Union, the European Union and the United States of America, as well as the Southern African Development Community and the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region, who have unstintingly supported the peace process in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. My appreciation also goes to all personnel of MONUSCO and the United Nations country team for their tireless efforts and commitment to peace, at times under very trying circumstances. I would like to pay particular homage to those brave military and civilian peacekeepers who lost their lives or suffered severe injuries in the service of peace and the protection of civilians, in particular, Hamza Katsambya Ntumba, who was killed in Beni on 5 February 2014. Their sacrifice will not be forgotten. I also wish to thank the troop-contributing countries for their vital contributions as well as the donor countries, regional and multilateral organizations and non-governmental organizations that have continued to provide invaluable support to the Democratic Republic of the Congo.